

Campbell's Prescription Store  
We are Prompt. We are Careful, and we use the best.  
Our prices are reasonable.  
Bottles

# The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

COAL  
HALL & WALKER  
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal  
1232 Government St. Phone 83.

VOL CIII., NO. 162

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1910.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

## New Arrivals in Silver Novelties

### For the Lady

Handsome Silver Puff Boxes  
Exclusive Designs in Perfume and Smelling Salts Bottles  
Silver Mounted Pin Cushions  
Baggage Tags, Letter Seals  
Fancy Silver Mounted Ink Stands  
Vanity Boxes, Pot Pourri

### For the Gentleman

Beautiful Silver Tobacco Boxes  
Combination Coin and Match Box  
"Ever Ready" Cigar Lighter  
Heavy English Sterling Shaving Brushes  
Match Boxes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases and Mouth-pieces

The above merely enumerates a few articles contained in our new shipment

**Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.**  
1017 Government Street. Victoria, B. C.

## Preserve Strawberries

Now's the time to place orders while good selection's assured. See our unrivalled stock of best local berries—finest in Victoria. Everything needed here:—

ECONOMY JARS, 1/2-gallons, per dozen, \$1.95; Quarts, \$1.50; Pints .....\$1.25  
CROWN JARS, 1/2-gallons, per dozen, \$1.25; Quarts, \$1.00; Pints ..... .90

### SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

6 lbs. PRUNES for .....25c  
EVAPORATER APPLES, per lb. ....10c  
These are excellent and as fresh apples are scarce this offer is opportune.

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street  
Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

## Your Critical Moment

in Shoe buying comes when you decide where you'll buy, rather than what, because what you get depends on where you get it.

We offer to the Man—the "Nettleton" or "Florsheim" as the two best makes.

We offer to the Lady—the "Cross" or "Cousins" as the two best makes.

For the Children—We have some splendid values, including Suffers, the Summer footwear for the youngster.

## McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Fridolf Lysell,

Representing D. Carnegie & Co., Ltd.,  
Gothenburg, Sweden:

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in informing you that the samples of CARNEGIE PORTER taken by the United States Department of Agriculture for examination have been examined and analyzed at the United States Food Inspection Laboratory at Chicago. Same were found to contain a pure malt beverage free from any kind of preservatives and were therefore immediately released.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. D. STONE & COMPANY.  
(Maurice Decker)

The above is a copy of a letter from Chas. D. Stone & Co., Custom House Brokers and Forwarding Agents, 135 East Adams St., Chicago, U. S. A. It further illustrates the purity and goodness of this best of all bottled Porters.

### PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Agents for Carnegie's Swedish Porter  
Victoria Vancouver Nelson

## REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

Surrender of General Chavarriar Heading Government Troops Is Daily Expected—Retiring Before Insurgents

### NEW REPUBLIC ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

General Estrada Receiving No Support from the Inhabitants of the Interior—Reinforcements at Las Palmas

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, June 11.—General Corton, who has been in pursuit of General Chavarriar and his column of government troops, has sent a despatch to General Mana at Rama that he expects Chavarriar's surrender within a day or two, as he has cut off the Madriz leader between Chill and Cedro Bolito. Chavarriar's men have been widely dispersed, and many of their rifles which they carry away with ammunition and stores have been picked up on the roads. The steamer Venus yesterday landed 200 men at Laguna de Las Palmas. These will reinforce the government troops occupying the Bluff. It is likely that a declaration of independence will be issued by the people of the Atlantic coast owing to the fact that General Estrada is receiving no support from the inhabitants of the interior.

#### Sentenced to Hang

EDMONTON, June 11.—After a three days' trial, replete with sensations, William Oscar King, serving a sentence in the penitentiary here for horse stealing, was sentenced to hang at Fort Saskatchewan in July for the murder of his friend, Joseph Hindahl, in March 1907. He coveted farms that Hindahl owned in Ponoka and Minnesota.

## GAZETTED TO THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

His Majesty Retains a Large Number of the Officials of Late Monarch's Menage in His Employ

LONDON, June 11.—A complete list of the appointments to King George's household, gazetted last night, shows that His Majesty has retained a very large number of the members of King Edward's household. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William H. P. Carrington, who was controller of the Prince of

### NEWS SUMMARY

- Page
- 1—New Viceroy of India. No lives lost in Seattle fire.
  - 2—Revolution in Nicaragua.
  - 3—Mr. MacKenzie en route to coast. Leave for tour of coal centres.
  - 4—Regiment will go into camp. Sues company for heavy damages. Annual matriculation exams.
  - 5—Editorial.
  - 6—Social and personal.
  - 7—News of the city.
  - 8—News of the city.
  - 9—In woman's realm.
  - 10—Sport.
  - 11—Additional sport.
  - 12—Real estate.
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  - 14—Marine.
  - 15—Additional marine.
  - 16—News of continental capitals and the empire.
  - 17—Happenings in World of Labor.
  - 18—Cable news. Churches.
  - 19—Hope Land and Improvement Co.'s advt.
  - 20—Cable news.
  - 21—Markets and financial.
  - 22—Classified.
  - 23—Advertisements.
  - 24—Spencers advt.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Victoria as a timber shipping centre.
- 2—Alexander Bell and the telephone. Astronomical photography.
- 3—Literature, music, art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Rural and Suburban.
- 6—The proposed Vancouver Island provincial park.
- 7—The proposed Vancouver Island provincial park.
- 8—Lure of the sawdust.
- 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
- 10—A page for the young folks.
- 11—Feminine fads and fancies.
- 12—First aid work on great Canadian railway.

Wales' household, however, replaces General Sir Dighton Probyn, as keeper of the privy purse.

Lord Francis Knollys is retained as joint private secretary, with Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge; the King's own secretary, Lord Ansell, who was lord of the bedchamber, and many other personages who served with King George when he was Prince of Wales, have been added to the new royal household.

#### Eastern Editor For Vancouver

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 11.—S. D. Scott, editor of the St. John Standard, has resigned to become editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

#### High License in Greenwood

NELSON, June 11.—The hotel liquor license in Greenwood has been raised to \$800 a year and the number of licenses reduced from twelve to five. This is the highest liquor license in British Columbia. Wholesale liquor licenses have been raised to \$300 a year.

#### Against Standard Oil

VIENNA, June 11.—The Austrian ministers of finance, commerce and railroads have decided on joint administrative measures for the protection of the home petroleum industry against the inroads being made by the Vacuum Oil Company, the Austrian branch of the Standard Oil Company.

The plan is to take advantage of every technicality of the mining laws in order to hamper the Vacuum people, who will be kept also the strictest observation of their charter, especially the provision limiting the output of redneries. If these steps do not accomplish the purpose sought the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments will be asked to legislate to check the American interests.

## DETAILS OF THE NEW AGREEMENTS

List of Articles to Which Exceptional Treatment Will Be Accorded by Italian and Belgian Governments

OTTAWA, June 11.—Under Canada's trade agreements with Italy, Belgium and Netherlands, the following are the principal Canadian articles which will be admitted into Italy, under the Italian conventional customs rates which are considerably lower than the general tariff of that country:

Timber and lumber, furniture, wood pulp, paper (of various kinds, including newspaper), boots and shoes, tools and implements, iron and steel, sewing machines.

Italian goods to be admitted into Canada under our intermediate tariff are:

Macaroni and vermicelli, canned vegetables, lime juice and other fruit syrups, wine of certain qualities, castile soap, woollens and children's dress goods of various kinds, when imported in grey or unfinished state for purposes of being dyed or finished in Canada, velvets and velvet plush, and silk fabrics, ribbons of any kind, fine kid gloves.

In respect to wheat and fish it is explained that Italy has no conventional rate on these articles and that there would, therefore, be no objection in including them in the list.

#### Explanatory Statement

In an explanatory statement from Mr. Fielding relative to the new commercial agreements handed out by the finance department yesterday, he notes that in the present arrangements no new tariff rates are established by the existing intermediate rates as they appear in the French treaty as granted to Belgium, to the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. In the case of Belgium, Mr. Fielding says that this country has always dealt very fairly with Canada; that this tariff is now a very low one and, therefore, it was decided to extend to Belgium the rates already granted to France except in cases where these latter were lower than the intermediate tariff rates. Any thing lower than intermediate tariff rates could only be given by special legislation. Belgium, however, is not particularly interested in these special low rates to France.

Similar conditions applied in the case of the Netherlands.

## AGAINST BUILDERS OF QUEBEC BRIDGE

Verdict Granted in Favor of Daniel Haley Injured in Collapse of Noted Structure—First Damage Suit

QUEBEC, June 11.—The jury in the case of Daniel Haley, against the Phoenix Bridge Company, claiming \$25,000 damages for injuries sustained in the fall of the Quebec Bridge in 1907, rendered a unanimous verdict at noon yesterday in favor of the plaintiff, granting him the sum of \$20,000. Haley attended the court throughout the trial, and was present yesterday, seated in an invalid's chair.

## NO FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

Two Firemen Injured in Disastrous Outbreak Which Swept Portion of Seattle's Wholesale District

### ESTIMATES OF FINANCIAL LOSS

Place Damage in the Neighborhood of a Million Dollars—Relieving the Victims of the Flames

SEATTLE, June 11.—Nothing but a scene of desolation marks the spot where occurred last night's fire, the worst since the great fire of 1889. All day long the tired out firemen were kept busy subduing the flames which burned until late in the day. A search of the ruins has been proceeding and contrary to expectation no bodies of fire victims have been discovered. It was believed at first that over a score of persons lost their lives but missing ones have turned up and so far as known at present no lives were lost. Of the many injured but two were hurt at all seriously, both firemen of No. 2 company, L. Eager and George Part, the former having his foot lacerated by a nail, the latter overcome by smoke. Both were taken to the city hospital.

Early in the day a strong wind again arose and fanned the glowing embers into a blaze which required constant attention on the part of the brigade. Today civic and private efforts are being made to relieve the wants of scores of those who lost their all in the destruction of homes and lodgings. The great majority of those who escaped from the inferno did so with but the clothes on their backs and many were hardly clothed at all while practically none saved any effects of value, with such

Continued on Page Two.

## REMOVING BODIES FROM SUBMARINE

Some of the Victims Slowly Strangled to Death While Craft Lay on Ocean's Bed

CALAIS, June 11.—The body of Ensign Engel was taken off the submarine Pluviose at low tide tonight, after which work was suspended until tomorrow.

The removal of the bodies of the victims was begun today. The hull was towed into the harbor. A big crowd gathered on the shore and watched the rescuers at work. Photographers who endeavored to get pictures of the scene were mobbed.

The first body was removed at 9:15 a.m. The work of removal was slow on account of the condition in which the bodies were found. The receding tides left the hull of the submarine exposed. The port side was crushed in. The submarine evidently filled almost instantly after the collision.

#### Report on Disaster

The men of the submarine, who were in the inner compartment of the little craft when it was sunk by the Ville de Calais, May 26th, lived a day after the collision and slowly strangled to death. The men in the outer compartments, which were ripped open, were either mangled so that they died instantly or drowned.

This report was made by the surgeons who examined the bodies of the officers and crew of the submarine.

While the divers from the French warships were working on the sunken craft to raise it, the men in the inner compartments amidships were slowly dying. The investigation proves the truth of the report that tappings by the imprisoned men on the sides of the submarine were heard.

The belief was expressed here that if the submarine had been raised at once half of the crew of 27 men would have been saved.

#### Jews Expelled from Kiev

KIEV, June 11.—Forty-five Jewish families were today expelled from Kiev. Of this number, twenty-nine families were forced to leave without preparation. The others had been given three days to arrange for their departure.

#### Negro Killed by Posse

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 11.—Robert Mathews, a negro, was shot and killed by a posse in a swamp near Baulah, sixteen miles east of this city, following an attempt to assault a 12-year-old daughter of O. E. Snowden.

#### Convicted of Bounty Frauds

FORT FRANCIS, Ont., June 11.—Benjamin Levinson, of Winnipeg, a furrier, was found guilty in the district court here last night of defrauding the Ontario government in the matter of wolf bounties. He is very ill, and was allowed out on \$500 bail, pending sentence on Monday afternoon.

### MAKES RESTITUTION

E. A. Kamerer of Toronto Satisfies Claims of United States Court Against Him.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—Edward A. Kamerer, reputed to be wealthy, formerly a broker of this city, now residing in Toronto, Canada, who according to the authorities, has been a fugitive from justice for over seven years, on charges of using the United States mails to defraud, appeared suddenly in the United States district court today, and surrendered himself to the federal authorities.

Kamerer, according to the court records, was indicted by a federal grand jury in October, 1902. He was arrested and released on \$1,500 bonds. Pleading guilty to one of the counts in the indictment, Kamerer awaited sentence for some time, and then left for Canada. His bail was forfeited. Today Kamerer pleaded no defense to the other counts in the indictments, and was fined \$1,000, which he paid. In returning his forfeited bail and paying his fines, Kamerer turned over to the court over \$3,000 in gold. Asked as to his present life, Kamerer told the court that he had made a fortune in Canadian mining ventures, and stated that he with two others were responsible for the discovery and early development of the Cobalt gold field.

#### Protest Against Land Sale

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A cablegram from Manila was received today by Representative Martin, of Colorado, stating that a large mass meeting was held there yesterday protesting against the sale of Friar Lands in the Philippines by the government to the "Sugar Trust."

## EXPEDITION IS SUCCESSFUL

Punitive Force Sent by France to Avenge Massacre of Troops in Central Africa Defeats Enemy

PARIS, June 11.—A telegram received by the ministry of the colonies states that Captain Chauvet with two hundred sharpshooters and fifty auxiliaries met the enemy's forces at Agredah, thirty miles east-northeast of Niery, in the heart of the Par-Tama, and inflicted a crushing defeat on them. The enemy left one hundred dead on the field, including eight chiefs, while the French had twelve sharpshooters wounded. The enemy retired in disorder across the frontier. The punitive expedition was undertaken as a result of the massacre which took place last February of Captain Flegenschuh and his followers, who had before accomplished a brilliant feat of arms in capturing Abeshr. The Massalits had invaded Par Tama, a vassal state of the Wadai, and driven out its chief.

On June 1st of last year Captain Flegenschuh, by his brilliant capture of Abeshr, the capital of Wadai, was thought to have laid the foundation of the effective French domination in that region of Central Africa. The exploit was one of great daring, for the officer had at his command a force of only one hundred and twenty men. In the middle of last February, however, came the news that Captain Flegenschuh, on moving forward on Massalit at the beginning of January, anticipating no opposition, had been ambushed while crossing the Kadji River at Abir Tawil. The column under his command had been completely cut up. The captain himself was killed with all his officers, and of the one hundred and nine men composing the column, only eight Senegalese and a few followers escaped to bring back the doleful tidings to Abeshr. It was feared that the moral consequences of this reverse must prove serious by encouraging the natives to place more confidence in themselves and by lowering the prestige of the white man. Opinion in France was, therefore, greatly depressed both by the nature of the reverse itself and by consideration of its probable detrimental after-effects. Encouragement will now be given to the French arms by the receipt of the intelligence conveyed in the above telegram to the effect that the natives who treacherously attacked Captain Flegenschuh's column have received condign punishment.

## DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

New York Produce Organization Alleges Railways Give Better Rates to Shippers via Montreal

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Discriminatory and preferential rates on grain exports on the Great Lakes to New York are alleged in a complaint today with the interstate commerce commission by the New York Produce Exchange and other carriers.

It is alleged that the rates discriminate in favor of Montreal against New York city and the commission, is requested to so adjust these rates as to place New York on an equality with Montreal.

## NEW VICEROY FOR INDIA

Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Succeed Lord Minto

### DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Will Shortly Be Raised to the Peerage Following Appointment—Has Held Many Posts.

LONDON, June 11.—It is understood that Sir Charles Hardinge will be raised to the peerage at an early date in view of his appointment, now announced, as Viceroy of India, to succeed Lord Minto.

The Right Honorable Sir Charles Hardinge, P. C., Great Britain (1904) G. C. M. G. (1905) K. C. M. G. (1901) K. C. V. O. C. V. O. (1903) B. A., Cantab., was born on June 20, 1858, and is the second son of the second Viscount Hardinge. He married on April 17, 1880, the Honorable Winifred Selina Sturt, daughter of the first Baron Alington.

He entered the diplomatic service as third secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople in 1882, and occupied the same position at Berlin in 1884, and at Washington in 1885. He was second secretary at Constantinople in 1888, and was transferred to Paris in 1892. He acted as first secretary at Teheran in 1896 and in the same capacity at St. Petersburg in 1898, becoming ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1904-1906. In that year he resigned that office and was appointed to the important post of permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Sir Charles is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor of France and has many other high foreign orders. He is fifty-two years of age.

## MORE ADVICE FOR THE CITY

Opponents of Country Club's Race Programme Will Make Efforts to Yet Block Race Meet

Despite the fact that the courts have granted the Country Club an injunction to restrain the city from interfering with the club's tenure of the agricultural grounds until such time as the case comes up for trial after the long vacation those members of the city council who have worked tooth and nail against any effort on the club to hold a race meet this year will continue the fight.

It is altogether probable that at tonight's meeting of the city council Mayor Morley will again bring the matter up, and will urge that additional legal advice be secured with a view of ascertaining just what steps the city can take to oust the Country Club and prevent the holding of the race meet, which is now being advertised to commence on the 18th inst.

Last year the city attorney was asked to give an opinion on the status of the B. C. Agricultural Association advised that that organization is merely a tenant at will. If such be the case the opponents of the Country Club ask how it is that the association was able to grant a lease for a term of years to the Country Club.

#### Women Garment Workers' Union

BOSTON, June 11.—At the session today of the International Women Garment Workers, resolutions were adopted, urging all unions to work for the establishment of an eight-hour day, and instructing these unions to join the central labor unions in cities where such organizations exist. The executive board was increased to nine members, and it was voted that no more than four of the nine should come from New York.

#### Ends Her Romance

NEW YORK, June 11.—Death has ended the romance of Margaret Levitt, the young heiress who ran away from home last January to marry Joe Smol, the "Candy Kid," formerly chauffeur for Jim Corbett. It became known tonight that she died yesterday at a private sanitarium in this city.

Margaret Levitt was the daughter of G. Hawland Levitt, a millionaire of Ipswich, B. I., and was said to be worth \$1,000,000 in her own right. The family refused to discuss the case today. The body was brought from Mr. Levitt's house to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be performed.

#### Young Belgian Suicides

NEW YORK, June 11.—Fellecan Buiset, a young Belgian, shot himself through the head in the Hotel Brevoort here last night a minute after he had been arrested at the request of the Belgian consul, who reported to the police that Buiset was a fugitive from his native land, and was wanted there for the embezzlement of about \$60,000. He will die.





## Her Majesty the Cook

Appreciates a Gas Range because it makes work lighter and recreation more frequent.

FOR \$20 WE OFFER A FINE GAS RANGE

connected free, this includes digging of street and placing it in your kitchen ready to burn.

## Victoria Gas Co., Limited

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets

Phone 123

## Saturday Suggestions

Cantaloupes, each	15c
Peaches, 1lb. boxes, each	15c
Cherries, Royal Ann, lb.	30c
Pineapples, ripe, each	35c
Cucumbers, hot house, each	15c
Asparagus, per bundle	15c
Tomatoes, hot house, per lb.	25c
Green Corn, per doz	60c

Local Strawberries, TWO BOXES for 25 Cents

## The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

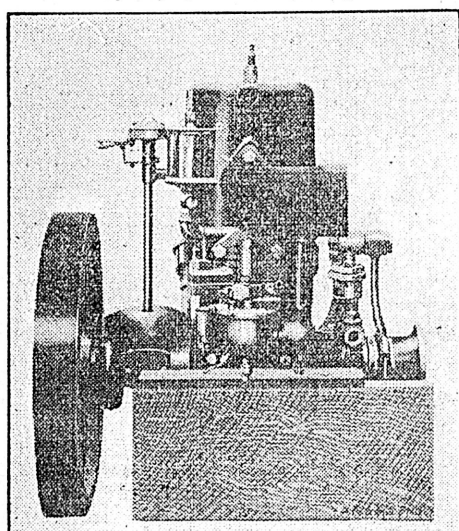
### CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

## You Can Save Money, Gasoline and Anxiety

By Buying an Easthope Engine



The Easthope Engine is manufactured here at home and we sell direct to you. You pay no agents' profits. The Easthope Engine is correctly designed and the economizer in the use of fuel.

The Easthope Engine is fully guaranteed; you take no risks with breaking parts. We are always right here and deal with you direct; no trouble with agents.

Prices for 1910:  
3-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$100;  
clutch extra, \$20.  
6-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$175;  
clutch extra, \$40.  
8-h. p. single cylinder, complete, \$225;  
clutch extra, \$40.

### Complete Launches

13 feet by 5 feet beam, complete with three horsepower engines \$275  
22 feet by 6 feet beam, complete with six horsepower engine \$375  
These boats are roomy, seaworthy and strongly built.

## Easthope Brothers

Manufacturers of Complete Launches.

1705 Georgia Street.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up \$5,000,000.00  
Reserve \$5,700,000.00  
Total Assets \$70,000,000.00

### A General Banking Business Transacted

T. D. VEITCH - Manager Victoria Branch

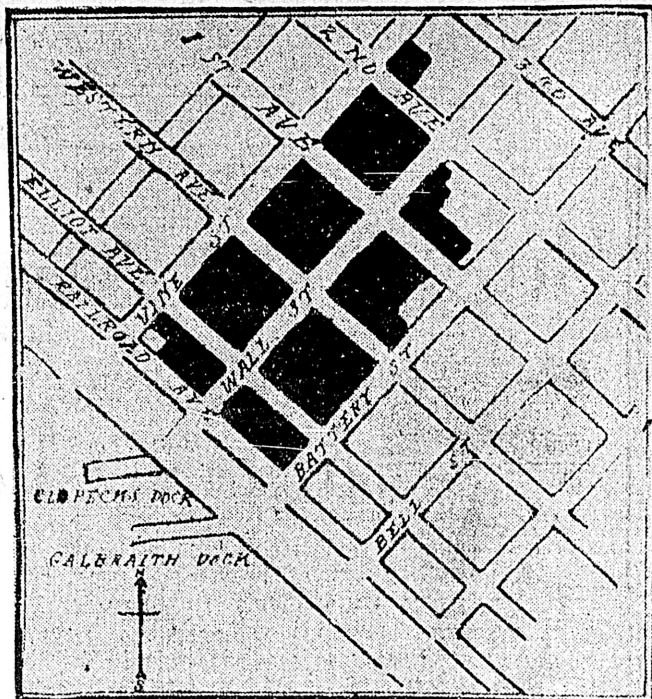
New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street For This Bank

## VICTORIA WEST BRANCH

Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road  
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY

A. C. FUTCHER, Manager.

## Map of North Seattle District Devastated by Flames



Practically the entire district bounded by Battery and Vine streets, Railroad and Second avenues, was swept by the flames. Of this entire district all that remains are the following: A row of dwellings on the north side of Battery from Western to First avenue; the buildings on the east side of First avenue between Battery and Wall street except the Hotel Wall Street, which was destroyed; the buildings on Battery between First and Second, and the structures on Second avenue between Battery and Wall streets.

## MR. MACKENZIE EN ROUTE TO COAST

President of Canadian Northern Railway Coming to Victoria in Connection With His Enterprises Here

Telegrams from Winnipeg announce that Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, has passed through that city en route to Victoria, for a further conference with Premier McBride as to Canadian Northern projects in British Columbia, and to award the contracts for this season's construction on both Mainland and Island. It is expected that by the time of his arrival, or within a short time thereafter, Chief Engineer Hughes will have completed his investigations, and a decision will be reached as to the route to be taken in building the Victoria and Barkley Sound division of the new trans-Canada railroad. Mr. Mackenzie will also make a personal inspection of the lately acquired coal properties, and arrange with Mr. W. L. Coulson, late of Somerset, Pa., the new general manager of the colliery interests, for the prosecution of the development programme recommended by that eminent expert, and involving an approximate expenditure, in the opening of four new mines, of three millions of dollars. In all probability Mr. D. D. Mann will return from the east time to join his partner in this city.

## FAIL TO SOLVE MURDER MYSTERY

Italian Police Make Little Progress in Search for Murderer of Mrs. Porter Charlton

COMO, Italy, June 11.—The police have made little progress in the direction of solving the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Porter Charlton of New York, whose body was found in a trunk at the bottom of Lake Como. It has been established that the woman was placed in the trunk while yet alive. The first idea of the police was that she had been murdered while asleep as the mattress and sheets in the bed at the house which she occupied were found covered with blood, but this theory was contradicted by the fact that the body was entirely clothed when found.

Nothing has been learned as to the whereabouts of Charlton. It is said by the police that on the evening before the crime is supposed to have been committed, Charlton went to a hotel to make a purchase, and being asked about his wife answered that she was not well. Ispolstoff, the Russian who is now in custody, strongly denies any complicity in the crime.

### Remarkable Menu

PARIS, June 11.—A ragout of boar-constrictors and pythons, set off by a fillet of African gazelle, figured on the menu of a remarkable banquet given in Paris by the "Society of Super-Gourmets," which makes a specialty of introducing rare and strange dishes into the national bill of fare.

Side by side with the succulent serpents figured an omelette of ostrich eggs, Algerian turtle, roasted porcupines, and rook pasties. The sweets were hearts of date palm and cactus leaves, followed by a prosaic rhubarb pudding.

The gazelle, it appears, was found to be more tender than lamb, but thigh of tortoise is declared not to be as good as the drumstick of chicken, and the company decided that in future the turtle shall stick to his soup. The python had an immediate success with the numerous ladies present, for, as one fair guest declared, "Woman could never resist the serpent."

## LEAVE TO TOUR COAL MINE CENTRES

Deputy Minister of Mines Tormie and Inspector of Collieries Shepherd to Investigate Conditions.

During the last session of the Provincial Legislature it will be remembered, a measure was introduced and considered preliminarily, dealing with various provisions in the direction of securing the fuller protection of the workmen employed in British Columbia collieries. The bill in question eventually was permitted to stand over, in order that fuller and more comprehensive information might be obtained and the legislation when given the force of law be made quite the last word in colliery regulation in the general safety. Copies of the bill as it was before the legislature, with various amendments at the time proposed, have since the rising of the house been sent to a large number of persons, miners and others, actively interested, with an accompanying circular requesting the recipient to give special consideration to the proposed changes in the law "drawn with a view to further protecting life and property and generally as in improvement upon the act now in force." The Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr. R. F. Tormie, and the Chief Inspector of Collieries, Mr. J. H. Shepherd, are now leaving tomorrow on a tour of the coal mining districts, in the course of which they will call upon representative miners, indeed all who may be hoped to be able to give practical and useful information through which the act may be made perfect, and discuss with them any objections or suggested improvements that may be brought to attention. This is a distinct innovation in the direction of conserving the public safety and public interests generally, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the mining community will do their share part by meeting the Deputy Minister and the Chief Inspector and co-operating with them to the best of their abilities in advancing suggestions for the practical betterment of the legislation under consideration.

## TERMINALS WIN FROM THE ROYALS

Amateur Lacrosse League Match Goes to Vancouver Twelve—Fast and Clean Game

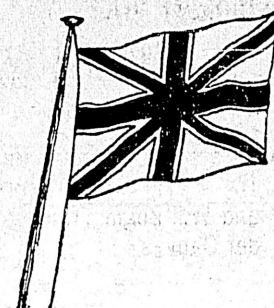
VANCOUVER, June 11.—The Terminals of Vancouver, defeated New Westminster senior amateurs in a championship match today by a score of 7 goals to 4. Vancouver's home displayed form, their combination being brilliant all through, while the defence was steady. In the first quarter the teams tallied one each, but Vancouver drew ahead in the succeeding quarter and increased the lead in subsequent periods. Bob Knight refereed but had little to do, both teams playing clean lacrosse.

## NO FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

Continued from Page One. Rapidly did the flames spread. Charitable organizations are taking care of those who have no friends or relatives to assist them, and clothing, food and other material assistance is readily forthcoming.

### The Loss.

Estimates of the financial loss do not vary much from the first figures. The aggregate loss is figured at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but these figures are little more than a guess. Thousands have visited the scene of last night's fire and police guards are needed to



## Welcome Home to Mr. G. H. Barnard

Conservatives are cordially invited to attend a

GRAND WELCOME SMOKER

In the A.O.U.W. Hall

Tuesday Next June 14th

at 8 p.m.

Premier McBride, Hon. Dr. Young, G. H. Barnard, M.P., and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

Good Singers Good Songs and a Good time Bring Your Friends

GOD SAVE THE KING

keep the curious from the dangerous proximity of live wires.

That the sudden lull in the high gale which prevailed at the time of the fire was the only thing which saved North Seattle from destruction is the belief. The fire brigade had reached its limit of endurance and effectiveness and could do nothing further. The providential rain fell just at the right moment when man's resources had been taxed to the breaking point.

With the ashes not yet cold projects of improvement for the burned area have been under consideration. Much of the property is owned by wealthy individuals who will start building operations as soon as losses have been adjusted. In fact the fire has proved a blessing in disguise as it wiped out many old buildings which for years have been a menace to surrounding properties.

## WEAR LINEN AND KEEP WELL

It is now acknowledged by leading physicians throughout the world that linen is the king of all fabrics for underwear and that the

## DR. DEIMEL LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

Enhances its transpiring powers very greatly over the close-woven flat web of ordinary linen. Its great absorptive capacity makes it come so near to doing for the body what the air does for the earth that it is unrivalled in preventing colds, rheumatism and other ills caused by sudden changes of temperature. We make a specialty of the Dr. Diemel Linen Mesh Underwear. Call in and let us demonstrate its many good qualities more thoroughly

## W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,  
1221 Government St., and Truncheon Av.

# C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

## This Week

Lustre for Bathing Suits, navy blue 30c  
Lustre for Bathing Suits, black 25c to 35c

## Advertise in the Colonist

## Boots, Shoes and Slippers for the Whole Family

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

We beg respectfully to announce that on and after Wednesday, June 15 next, our business will be transacted on a strictly cash basis.

After giving the matter the most careful consideration, we find that we can give our customers, both present and future, better satisfaction by eliminating the credit system.

This notice applies to EVERYONE—credit with us on the 15th inst., will be an item of the past.

## McCANDLESS BROS. & CATHCART

Sole Agents—

"Nettleton" Shoe for the Man  
"Florsheim" Shoe for the Man

"Cross" Shoe for the Woman  
"Cousins" Shoe for the Woman

555 Johnson St.

Victoria, B.C.



## Your Personal Appearance



Counts for much—in fact you cannot afford to overlook the smallest detail in the matter of dress.

Your suit, particularly, should be above reproach. That's where Fashion Craft Clothes count. They are strictly up-to-the-minute in style, and yet not freakish. They are positively the best produced in men's clothing.

We will be pleased to show you the new models in serges and light weight fabrics for summer year.

Prices: \$15.00 to \$35.00

**T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO., Ltd.**  
F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director

## REGIMENT WILL GO INTO CAMP

Will Parade at the Drill Hall at 10 O'Clock This Morning and Will Begin Training Under Canvas

The Fifth Regiment C.G.A. will parade at the Drill hall this morning, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to camp. The artillerymen will march to the gas works, where special cars will be provided to carry the regiment to the Esquimalt road. No. 2 and 3 companies will leave the cars near Head street, and march to the camp at Macaulay plains, while No. 1 company will proceed to Esquimalt to take up its quarters in the naval yard.

The site of the camp has been changed this year, being moved to the shelter of the trees in the rear of the Harrop residence. The regular drill will commence on Monday night, when No. 1 company will go to the batteries of twelve pounders in the works at Esquimalt, No. 2 company will go to the six inch guns in Port Macaulay, and No. 3 company will man the battery of twelve pounder field guns, which were taken to the camp yesterday and parked there.

## SUES COMPANY FOR HEAVY DAMAGES

Driver of Street Sweeper Hurt in Collision With Car, Wants Big Sum From B. C. Electric Company

Claiming \$10,000 damages for injuries which, he alleges, he sustained, and which may permanently disable him for the balance of his life, Harry Cottingham has placed his case in the hands of Frank Higgins, solicitor, and just as soon as a minor action of the city against the B. C. Electric Company, arising out of the same incident in which Cottingham was injured, is furnished formal proceedings against the company will be taken.

Cottingham and J. Tucker were engaged shortly after midnight, March 31, in operating the city street sweeper. The apparatus belongs to the city, but the horses and driver are supplied under contract by G. Burt. Cottingham was the driver, while Tucker, a city employee, operates the brush. On the night in question the sweeper was at work on Government street between Herald and Chatham streets. A car bound for the barn was speeding north along Government street when it caught the rear of the sweeper, breaking it and hurling the two men upon it to the pavement. They were tangled up in the apparatus, and Cottingham, it is alleged, sustained severe internal injuries, the real nature of which did not develop until later. Tucker was not injured to any extent. The claim made by Cottingham is that the car was going at too great a rate of speed, and negligence on the part of the motorman was the cause of the accident.

The city is bringing an action against the company for some \$75, the amount of the damage done to the sweeper, and pending a decision in this action, which will come up for trial on the 27th inst., the larger action will be held over.

## VALLADOLID IS RETAKEN

Mexican Troops Recapture City Which Was Held By Insurgents—Thirty Soldiers Are Slain

MEXICO CITY, June 11.—Valladolid, the stronghold of the Indian insurgents in Yucatan, was captured by federal troops yesterday according to telegrams received last night from Merida.

The rebels were driven from the town to the mountains, hotly pursued. Many dead and wounded were abandoned. Many prisoners were taken by the government forces among whom was Nicolas Soafar, the ringleader of the insurgents, who was wounded.

In the fighting thirty of the National Guard were killed and a number were wounded.

## MATRICULATION EXAMS TOMORROW

Opening of Examinations for Entrance to Victoria's McGill College—High School Annual Midsummer Tests

Matriculation examinations for entrance into McGill University will commence tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and will continue until Tuesday, June 21. In the assembly rooms on the second floor of the High School building. There is a total of 83 candidates writing on the examinations, which number includes many outsiders, besides the regular students at the school.

SPECIAL LINE OF  
SUITS

at \$35.00 . . . .

# Campbells'

EXQUISITE SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS

## Superb Costumes for Ladies, Misses and Children



*To be satisfied with nothing short of perfection is our object. We recognize that the most profligate and glittering advertisements in the world are useless for the upbuilding of our business unless backed up by most durable, most fashionable and most economical ready-to-wear garments. It is absolutely essential that we "MAKE GOOD" every description and every promise. We say that we are displaying the most superb, most durable and most economical stock of fashionable Costumes, Gowns, and Coats in the West, and we invite the ladies to visit our showrooms and ascertain for themselves that we "MAKE GOOD" our claim.*

*While we think of it, when you next visit us ask to see our SPECIAL LINE OF SUITS AT \$35. This special line is really exceptional value for the money and should cause quite a stir in our Mantle Department.*



## Gloves

Like our every other department, an air of distinction is recognized in this section. It matters not what particular kind of Glove the Lady or Miss desires, she can always find it at "Campbells." We give you here a somewhat detailed list, which you might like to have for reference:—

English Cape Gloves, 1 dome fastener, in tans only. Per pair . . . . \$1.00  
Same as Above, in six button lengths. Per pair . . . . . \$1.50  
Children's Gloves, in Dent's and fine kids. Per pair, 75c and 90c  
Chamois Gloves, in regular color and white. Per pair . . . . . 90c  
Kid Gloves, 2-button, tan. Special price, per pair . . . . . 90c  
French Kid Gloves, in white, and tan. Per pair . . . . . \$1.00  
Fownes' 2-button Glace Kid, in black, white, grey and tans, navys, reds and greens. Per pair . . . . \$1.25  
Fine French Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades of tan and mauve—also black, white, slates, navys, reds and greens. Price . . . . . \$1.50  
Dent's and Fownes' Kid Gloves. Regular value, not sample line. Per pair . . . . . \$1.00  
Jauvin Suede, in black, white, grey and tan. Per pair . . \$1.50  
Fownes' 12-button Glace Kid, in light and heavy weight. Per pair . . . . . \$2.50  
English Cape Gloves, 10-button. Special price, per pair \$1.75  
Suede Evening Gloves, 16-button, black or white. Per pair, \$2.25 and . . . . . \$2.75  
Fownes' Glace Kid, 12-button, black and white. Per pair \$2.50



## New Feather Boas

Feather Boas of Coque Feathers, full length, and of the latest style, in white, resida, Alice blue, navy, cerise and moss green, each . . . . . \$6.50  
Ostrich Feather Boas—long, in black and white at \$7.50 & \$5.75  
Marabouts—of convenient long length, splendid quality feathers, in white and grey. Each \$9. and . . . . . \$6.75  
Extra Quality Ostrich Feather Boas—in black, white, grey and natural. Prices \$25, \$16.50, \$14 and . . . . . \$9.75

## New Taffeta Silk Blouses Just In

They are in navy, grey, Copenhagen and old rose, priced at . . . . . \$6.25  
Extra fine range of Black Taffeta Silk Blouses, at \$6.25 and . . . . . \$4.25  
Very good line of Pongee and White China Silk Blouses at . . . . . \$3.75

## Just Arrived!

A Splendid New Shipment of Daintily Trimmed

## Hand Made Babies' Robes

Also Little Underskirts to Match

This is your opportunity to dress "the tot" in a really charming manner.

You really should always see our stock first.

## THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co. 643-645 Fort Street



## The Woman Who Would

not be beautiful, where is she? Nothing conduces to beauty more than long, luxurious locks. Many Victorians grow hair with

## BOWES' HAIR TONIC

which cures dandruff and promotes long, thick growth of hair. At this store only price 50c.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

## \$25 REWARD

will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a 6.60 Battery stolen from a car at the rear of the Western Motor and Supply Company Garage, Broad street, on or about the 9th instant.

## Western Motor and Supply Co., Ltd.

R. P. Clark, Manager

Broad Street

Phone 695

## POINT-TO-POINT FLIGHT

VIENNA, June 11.—An Austrian airman named Illner recently accomplished the first point-to-point flight in Austria on an Austrian monoplane, built by Herr Etrich, an engineer who has devoted several years to experiments in aviation. Starting at 6.15 a.m. from the Austrian flying field near Wiener Neustadt, he rose to a height of some 1,200 feet, and flew at a great pace towards Vienna. In 30 minutes he landed safely on the Simmering Heath, where M. Bleriot

made exhibition flights last October. The distance of 34 miles was thus covered in half an hour. At 5.30 in the afternoon Herr Illner rose again from the Heath and flew safely back to Wiener Neustadt, landing near his shed shortly after 6 o'clock. This success of an Austrian airman with an Austrian aeroplane gives great satisfaction.

The Etrich monoplane has 14 metres span, is 10 metres long, weighs 900 kilograms, and is driven by a 50 horsepower Clerget motor, which imparts 1,500 revolutions a minute to a wooden propeller.

Mr. E. H. Russell, acting principal of the school, has asked the Colonist to state that all candidates must be in their places in the assembly room by ten minutes to nine, and have the necessary pens and pencils. Paper is supplied by the school.

Tomorrow the candidates will write on English grammar, composition and literature. Following is the complete time table:

**Monday, June 13**  
Morning, 9 to 10:45—English grammar.  
Morning, 10:45 to 12:15—English composition.  
Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30—English literature.

**Tuesday, June 14**  
Morning, 9 to 11—Geometry, Part I.  
Afternoon, 2 to 4—French.

**Wednesday, June 15**  
Morning, 9 to 11—Arithmetic.  
Morning, 11 to 12:30—Physics.  
Afternoon, 2 to 4—History and geography.  
Afternoon, 4 to 5:30—Chemistry.

**Thursday, June 16**  
Morning, 9 to 11—Latin authors.  
Morning, 11 to 12:30—Latin composition and translation at sight.

**Friday, June 17**  
Morning, 9 to 11—Algebra, Part I.  
Afternoon, 2 to 4—German.  
Afternoon, 4 to 5:30—Physiology.

**Monday, June 20**  
Morning, 9 to 10:45—Algebra, Part II.  
Morning, 10:45 to 12:15—Botany.  
Afternoon, 2 to 3:45—Geometry, Part III.

**Tuesday, June 21**  
Morning, 9 to 10:30—Trigonometry.  
Morning, 10:30 to 12:30—Greek authors.  
Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30—Greek composition and translation at sight.

**Entrance Examinations**  
The annual midsummer High School entrance examinations will commence in the High School building on the 28th of this month and continue for three days. Mr. E. B. Paul, superintendent of city schools yesterday said that he thought there would be about 150 candidates

writing on the examinations, practically all being from the city schools. The time table given out by the education office yesterday is as follows:

**Tuesday, June 28**  
Morning, 9 to 10:30—British history.  
Morning, 10:45 to 12—Nature lessons.  
Afternoon, 1 to 3—English literature.  
Afternoon, 3—Reading.

**Wednesday, June 29**  
Morning, 9 to 11—Arithmetic.  
Morning, 11 to 12—Dictation and spelling.  
Afternoon, 1 to 3—Grammar and composition.  
Afternoon, 3—Reading continued from previous day.

**Thursday, June 30**  
Morning, 9 to 11:30—Drawing.  
Afternoon, 1 to 2:30—Geography.  
Afternoon, 2:30 to 4—Canadian history.

**Jewish Marriage Law**  
LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Sinclair facts relating to the Jewish law on marriage and divorce were mentioned in an action brought here by Jacob Cohen against Esther Glick.

It was said Cohen was a widower, and desiring to marry again, he asked a friend to find him a wife. This man arranged he should marry the defendant, and the banns were actually put up, said counsel, when Cohen discovered that she was a divorced woman, having been divorced by her first husband, according to Jewish law, because she was paralysed in the left arm.

Complainant, being a Cohen, was a member of the first Jewish family, and therefore, could marry a widow, but not a divorced woman, and if he married the defendant that marriage would not be legal according to the Jewish religion.

Counsel added that the complainant only saw the defendant the day before they went to put up the banns, and upon that occasion she kept her hand in a bag so that he could not see it was withered. Judgment was given for the complainant.

## THE MAILS

**Vancouver and Eastern Canada**  
Close daily at 1.45 p. m. and 11 p. m.  
Due Monday and Tuesday 2.45 p. m. and 7 p. m.

**United Kingdom**  
Close Tuesday and Friday 11 p. m.; parcel post Tuesday 6 p. m.  
Due Monday and Tuesday 2.45 p. m.; Wednesday 7 p. m.

**China and Japan**  
Close June 13th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, July 4th.  
Due June 13th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th, 28th, July 4th.

**Australia and New Zealand**  
Close June 15th, 17th and 26th.  
Due June 21st, 29th and July 1st.

**Honolulu**  
Close June 14th, 17th, 18th, 24th and July 2nd.  
Due June 13th, 17th, 20th, 28th, 29th and July 1st.

**France via Halifax**  
Close June 10th, 14th, 24th and 28th.  
Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, Etc. Close on Saturday at 1.45 p. m. Due, uncertain.

**Stewart**  
Close Wednesday at 11 p. m.; due on Monday.

**Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Port Essington, Etc**  
Close Thursday and Saturday, 1.45 p. m.  
Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

**Clayoquot and Way Ports**  
Close June 15th and 20th.  
Due June 13th, 20th and 28th.

Quatsino, Kyuquot and Beyond Clayoquot

Close June 26th.  
Due June 13th and 28th.  
Nanaimo and E. & N. Points Close daily, except Sunday 8.30 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.  
Due daily, except Sunday, 12.10 p. m. and 7 p. m.

**Comox, Cumberland, Etc.**  
Close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8.30 p. m.  
Due Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 12.10 and 7 p. m.

**Sidney and V. & S. Points**  
Close daily except Sunday, 7 a. m.  
Due daily except Sunday 7 p. m.

**Alberni**  
Close (by steamer) June 15th and 20th, by rail Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 3.30 p. m.  
Due (by steamer) June 13th, 20th and 28th; by rail Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**CRAVES CLEMENCY**  
Italian Murderer in Toronto Sends Cable to His Majesty.

TORONTO, June 11.—In a final attempt to save Pasquale Ventricini from the gallows for the murder of a compatriot in a drunken quarrel some time ago a cable was sent yesterday on his behalf to King George, V. T. B. Malone, representing Ventricini's counsel, T. C. Robinette, called on the murderer and the following message was drafted out by an interpreter at the dictation of Ventricini who can not either read or write.  
"Am sentenced to hang June 30 in Toronto, for killing a man in a quarrel. I pray you humbly to give me my life. (Signed) Pasquale Ventricini."

Subscribe for THE COLONIST



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
1211-1215 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

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Sunday, June 12, 1910

### THE PROVINCIAL PARK

In today's Supplement will be found a map and two or three pictures of scenes in the centre of the Island. The map shows the shape, size and position of the proposed provincial park. Neither of the photographs shows scenery within the Park as far as we know, although it is possible that the summit of the King Edward Range are within its boundaries. We are not aware that any photographs have been taken of scenery that is known for a certainty to be within the park. The pictures which we print show the general character of the scenery in that part of the Island and may be taken as in a way representative.

Rev. W. W. Bolton has very kindly furnished a description of his journey from Murchat Arm by way of Buttle's Lake, and what he appropriately called the Central Grags to Great Central Lake. It is a very graphic story, and show what a famous resort the park is likely to be. We also have Mr. Buttle's report to the government of his discovery of the lake that bears his name.

It is worth considering if it might not be well to change the name of the Lake. Mr. Buttle never actually visited its waters. He only saw it from a distance, and the map-makers, when they indicated its position attached his name to it, because it was on the strength of his statement that it found a place on the map. Not only did he not visit the Lake, but he was quite mistaken as to its shape. If it is not thought advisable to change the name, and we confess ourselves to a preference for preserving historical names, it would be well to drop the 's, and call it simply Buttle Lake. Inquiry might be made to ascertain if there any Indian name for this body of water.

### IMAGINING DISASTER

Mr. Oliver Asselin, a French-Canadian journalist, thinks "the federal, local and municipal governments have too often played the part of wastrels." He then goes on to say that they have "laid the foundations of a plutocracy that will prove a clog in the working of the social machinery and a political danger to the state." He attributes this result to corrupt practices. We do not believe he is right, and a contemporary, who says Mr. Asselin's observations are justified by the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway, misses their point altogether. This railway is costing vastly more than we were told it would cost, and apparently very much more than it ought to cost, even conceding the utmost that can be claimed for the character of the line that is being built, but "the foundations of a plutocracy" are not being laid thereby. There may be corruption. We do not say that there is or is not, for that is beside the great question to which Mr. Asselin addresses himself. What he has in mind is the creation of powerful financial interests which may possible in time to come overawe the state and against which there may sometime be an uprising.

There is no doubt that within the last quarter of a century or a little more vast interests have been concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few men. This concentration seems to be a tendency of modern business all the world over, and there is no occasion for surprise that it has extended to Canada. What has never been demonstrated is that this concentration is a bad thing for the Dominion. We are engaged in the development of an enormous country, and the work calls for concentration of means and effort. When the Government of Canada called into being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company it laid the foundations of a great financial interest, which has had and will continue to have an exceedingly important influence upon the progress of the country. The Dominion and Provincial Legislatures have combined to do a similar thing in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. We suppose that if one is not very particular about the meaning of words he uses, he might call these great corporations a plutocracy, but we suggest that it is incumbent upon those who denounce the policy that has led to the creation of these great concerns, to point out in what way what has been accomplished by means of them could have been achieved in any other way. To denounce what Governments have done is easy; to point out how they might have reached the same beneficial results in

some other way is not quite as much so.

Some men are always more capable than others, and unless we are prepared to limit by law the sphere of every person's activity and the extent of his accumulations, we do not know how we are going to prevent some men from being richer than others. It is also to be remembered that the so-called "Plutocrats" are as a general rule merely trustees for other people. Mr. William Mackenzie came home from England last week bringing with him, as the expression is, forty millions. It was not his own money, nor was it the money of other rich men or group of rich men. Of course, as a matter of fact, he did not bring money at all, but only credits. The money will come from the general public, from persons whom it would be farcical to call plutocrats. The "plutocrats" who own the Canadian Pacific Railway are numbered by hundreds, and the holdings of some of them are small. There are always a certain number of people who accumulate money by thrift, economy and industry. They cannot take their small accumulations and build railways or steamships or engage in other enterprises that will give them a reasonable return. A thousand men with a thousand dollars each, acting individually, can accomplish very little; but if they put their thousands together they make a million, and if they entrust the million to the right kind of a man, he will make it profitable both to them and the country. Incidentally he will doubtless make it profitable to himself, but the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the reward of intelligently directed enterprise ought to be liberal.

We are not claiming that our present economic system is all good, for it is not; but we are claiming that it is not all bad, or anything like it. We are claiming that if the mass of the people will only be true to themselves, acquisitions of capital and the power which it confers, so far from being a source of danger to the state, will prove a lasting benefit. It is only when capital becomes lawless that it is dangerous, and whether or not it will ever become lawless depends upon the great majority of the people. We are getting tired of these Jeremiahs, which represent every man of capital and enterprise as a menace to the welfare of the community. A sort of cheap popularity can be won by saying that he is, and we suppose that is why it is said so often.

### COMMENTS B. C. PLAN

There are in the eastern Maritime Provinces several universities, namely Dalhousie at Halifax, King's at Windsor, Acadia at Wolfville, St. Joseph at Memramcook, Mount Allison at Sackville and the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. Of these institutions three are in Nova Scotia, and three in New Brunswick. Some of them are denominational. The St. John Telegraph suggests that steps ought to be taken towards the amalgamation of these several establishments in one great University, but it admits that one of the most serious questions that would be involved would be the determination of the site. This leads it to speak of the expedient resorted to in this province, to which it gives its unqualified approval. We quote from our contemporary:

The province of British Columbia, which is about to establish a university which promises to reflect the greatest credit upon that fine region, has several cities (not so many, perhaps, as claimed Homer, but near it) each of which feels that it is entitled to become the home of the new college. But a commission has been appointed, consisting of presidents of other Canadian universities, to select the site needed, and this commission will be guided, not by the ambitions or prejudices of any community, but by the needs and requirements of the situation itself. One question only the commission will ask and seek to answer: Where is the best place? That question answered, the problem will be solved and the matter ended satisfactorily. What is being done in British Columbia is, it is true, rather more simple than that which would have to be done in the Maritime Province, because here our institutions have driven down strong roots, and about each there have grown up traditions and interests that are strong. For all that, British Columbia's way is the model one, and it might be applied here with advantage once friends of the several universities had reached common ground as to the desirability of union itself.

It is interesting to note that two of the Universities mentioned, Dalhousie and New Brunswick are represented on the Commission, which is to select the site for the British Columbia University.

### THE QUEEN CONSORT

A Queen Consort stands in a peculiar position under the British Law. Blackstone says:

She is a public person exempt and distinct from the King, and not, like other married women, so closely connected as to have lost all legal or separate existence so long as the marriage continues. For the Queen is of ability to purchase lands and to convey them, to make leases, to grant copyrights, and to do other acts of ownership without the concurrence of her lord, which no other married woman can do."

Nowadays the revenue of the Queen Consort is fixed by statute, but formerly she had to depend upon certain sources that were somewhat precarious. For example, she was entitled to what was called "the Queen's gold." This was ten per cent. of the voluntary payment made to the King. A voluntary payment would be a fee for a license of any kind, which was voluntary in the sense that no one

need take out a license unless he wished to. This source of revenue was regularly received by the Queens Consort until the death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. was unmarried, and the two sovereigns who followed him were queens regnant. The wife of James I. claimed it, and so did the wife of Charles I., but that king bought the right from the Queen for £10,000, and it has never been claimed by any succeeding Queen Consort. Another rather variable source of revenue was that derived from whales that might be stranded on the coast. The whale and the sturgeon were called royal fish, the King being entitled to every sturgeon; but he only received the tail of the whale, the head going to his Queen on the theory that she required the whalebone for her personal use. The Queen Consort is a subject, and may be guilty of high treason, but acts against her, that would be high treason, if directed against the King, are high treason. In this respect her position is unique, for she is the only person under British law who can both commit and be the subject of high treason.

According to all tradition it ought to rain tonight. The Fifth regiment is going into camp.

A contemporary talks of a substitute for beef. Some of us think that is what we have been getting from the meat markets.

Our neighbors are discussing what they shall do with Roosevelt. They would be wiser to discuss what Roosevelt will do with them.

General Botha is being criticized for not accepting the official residence which Cecil Rhodes bequeathed by will to the premiers of South Africa. We think that the general is quite as good a judge of what is expedient in this respect as his critics.

Seattle had a semi-panic when it learned that a teamster had hauled a ton of explosives, including dynamite, through one of its principal business streets. We do not know which to admire the more, the audacity of the teamster or his indifference to danger.

The meeting of the Conservatives to be held in the A.O.U.W. Hall, on Tuesday evening, to extend a greeting to Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., will be an interesting occasion. The speakers will be Messrs. McBride, Bowser and Barnard. There will doubtless be a full attendance.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to how the widow of the King should be referred to in a formal way. The expression used in the prayers in Westminster Abbey, which may be safely taken as a guide, is "Alexandra, Queen Mother."

The action of the Khedive, with the advice and consent of the British government, to withdraw from Egypt the measure of self-government extended seems fully warranted by the facts. The native Egyptians have never been fit to govern themselves from the earliest days of which we have any record.

The plan of stopping all traffic down town when the fire alarm sounds, worked splendidly when it was first tried. But it may be well to remind pedestrians that they ought to keep out of the carriage way. On Friday night many people seemed to forget this.

Over Over a hundred millions of revenue were collected in Canada last year. Are we correct in thinking that a certain political party now in power used to think that the country was heavily burdened when its people paid in a good deal less than twice that sum.

It is about time a stop was put to promiscuous begging by people who claim to represent something or other. The other day as a citizen was opening his door, he encountered a well-dressed man, who said "I am making a self-denial collection." The citizen thereupon gave him two-bits, which the man pocketed with a "Thank you, sir," and went on his way; whereupon it occurred to the citizen that he had shown himself to be a member of the class of which it is said there is one born every minute. Another citizen was accosted on the street by two little girls, who were making "a self-denial collection." What are we coming to? What possible right have any people to levy tribute upon others in this way?

We shall reproduce in an early issue from a British contemporary a very sensible article by Rev Canon Beaulands regarding the immigration of British settlers into British Columbia. Canon Beaulands exhibits in this article his sound common sense. He gives the kind of advice that very many intending settlers need, and it comes from him with a peculiarly fitting grace, for he himself is an Englishman, and cannot be suspected of any prejudices on the subject of which he speaks. We want all the Englishmen we can get in British Columbia, but we do not want them to come here with mistaken notions of things. It is well that it should be made clear to such people that they must be prepared to make their own way. Residents of this province have too much to do to undertake to look after other people, unless they are in a destitute condition. They expect able-bodied men, and especially able-bodied men with a little money, to be able to look after themselves,



THIS  
IS  
THE  
RIGHT  
PLACE  
TO  
BUY  
YOUR

# Summer Furniture

SO many lose half the joy and comfort of the delightful Summer season through not having comfortable and attractive furniture and furnishings. There are so many comfort-giving things that are stylish and attractive in appearance and easily priced, that no one need be without them.

A visit to this store will disclose many items that would add to your comfort and pleasure this season, and also make either your city home, your Summer cottage or your camp very attractive in appearance. We invite you to come in and inspect the finest showing of Summer furniture and furnishing wants in the city.

Come tomorrow and get the full benefit of the Summer season.

### REED AND LINEN FIBRE CHAIRS

First and foremost on the list is the magnificent display of these delightful Summer chairs. Nothing more comfortable or more attractive than these new designs in reed and linen fiber chairs. We have just received another big shipment, and offer an excellent variety of pleasing styles. Direct importations enable us to quote right prices. See what we offer in chairs or rockers from \$4.50.

### BAMBOO PORCH SHADES FROM \$1

These porch screens are made from split bamboo and are finished either natural or in green. They'll protect you from the strong rays of the sun, yet allow a plentiful supply of light and fresh air. They are ideal for the porch or camp. Many sizes, with prices starting as low as \$1.00.

### SWING IN A HAMMOCK—\$1.50

A hammock is the most sought "corner" of the Summer camp. It's better to have two than one so come and get another if you already have one of these.

We have many very attractive hammock styles, with prices showing a great latitude. Come in and choose from this big stock. Prices start as low as \$1.50.

### ICE CREAM FREEZERS FROM \$2.75

The Lightning Freezer makes light work of ice-cream making. Turns easy, freezes quickly, is economical on ice and makes the most delicious ice-cream.

Make your own ice-cream and be sure of the quality. Good, pure ice-cream is a food, and a healthy food. Come in and get one of these Lightning Freezers. All sizes. Prices start at \$2.75.

## "Newly-Weds" Will Find This Store's Service a Great Help

You Are Invited to Make Use of It. If You Have to Purchase a Wedding Gift You Cannot Do Better Than Choose From Our Showing

Don't you think that SPECIALISTS in home furnishing—people who make it their sole business—should be better qualified to furnish your home than one who thinks of home-furnishing as a side line?

For almost 50 years furnishing homes has been our sole and only business, and during that time we have furnished hundreds of homes for "newly-weds." The experience we have gained is invaluable to those about to furnish their first home, and this service is yours gratis.

No June Brides or Grooms should make any furniture or furnishing purchases without first inspecting our offerings and learning the advantages of trading here. You'll save money if you get your complete outfit here and you can get EVERYTHING here.

Come and learn why it pays to trade—"Where the most furniture is shown and sold."

### CAMP FURNITURE—FOLDING KIND

Folding camp furniture, if it is strongly built, is desirable. Takes up but little room in the camp and is easily "packed" because it is light and compact.

We show the famous Gold Medal Camp Furniture and have a goodly supply of stools, chairs, beds, tables, etc. Come in and see the very best camp furniture made anywhere.

### SUMMER MATTINGS AND RUGS

Floor coverings are desirable even if not absolutely necessary. The cost is little, so why not secure some? We have some dainty patterns in China and Japan mattings, priced at, per yard, 25¢.

Ragstyle Rugs are the popular Summer floor covering for the Summer cottage. Come and see our assortment.

### REFRIGERATORS PRICED FROM \$12

Our refrigerators are acknowledged to be the most economical in ice consumption. And ice consumption is a very important point to consider when you are purchasing a refrigerator. Otherwise you are liable to find that a few dollars saved on the purchase price will soon disappear in increased ice bills.

We sell the famous McCray refrigerator, and also the best refrigerator made in Canada. A big variety of styles with prices starting as low as \$12.

### SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

Keep the flies out of the home and much of your Summer worry disappears. Get some of our screen doors and window screens and keep these Summer pests out of the home.

Window Screens, adjustable, from ..... 25¢  
Screen Doors, from ..... \$1.25

Just Try  
Shopping by  
Mail

# WEILER BROS

Use the  
Ladies' Rest  
Room



## A Clearance Sale of

SHEET MUSIC, FOLIOS AND MUSIC BOOKS

Is on at the MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE this week.

## A FINE BELL PIANO

Taken as part payment on a Broadwood Grand looks good among our SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS TODAY. Only a few USED PIANOS left. Better look up this Bell Piano. It has been used in an excellent family and is practically new. We have a similar proposition on an elegant Haines Bros. Piano.

**MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE, LTD.**

1104 Government Street  
Corner Fort Street

## PHONE 448

For fancy seasonal fruits and vegetables phone us. We can look after your orders in these lines with quality goods. Strawberries arrive daily from the best growers. Sold at the lowest market price. Our service is the best. We guarantee you satisfaction. Everything clean and fresh.

**A. Pool, Grocery**

Phone 448 623 Yates St.

## WRINKLES

Removed by Using

**ADELINA PATTI CREAM**

For sale at  
Mrs. KOSCHE'S HAIRDRESSING PARLORS  
Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

**MADAME RUSSELL**

Young ladies sent out to do shampooing. Combing Made Up  
**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**  
Third floor annex  
Phone 1836

## REAL LACE

Dainty Handkerchiefs for Wedding Presents

**HIBBEN'S BOOK STORE**  
Government Street.

Photographs and postcards of the memorial service. Also photographs of parade of veterans.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

**EXCURSIONS**—See the beautiful scenery of the Gulf Islands. For information telephone 511.

## Fit-Reform "In-Between" Suits \$15 and \$18

A man always feels the need of at least ONE INEXPENSIVE SUIT—an "in-between" suit that will serve nicely for all occasions during the holiday season, for travelling, on rainy days, and other times when it is a real economy to spare "the good suit."



We have these excellent suits in Tweeds, Serges and Homespuns, in all the styles that Fit-Reform made popular this season.

**\$15 and \$18—and Worth at Least \$5 More**

**ALLEN & CO.**

**FIT-REFORM WARDROBE**

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Harvey is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Bridgman, Esquimalt road.

Master Robert Nash has joined the staff of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Mrs. Baynes-Reed is visiting friends in Vancouver.

Mr. J. W. Devlin is in Alberni on business.

Miss Genevieve Irving is the guest of Mrs. Nares, at Comox.

Miss Aline Mackay has gone up to South Pender Island on a short visit.

Mr. F. A. Harrison left last night on the Chatterer for Vancouver.

Mr. E. M. Bee left last night on a short trip to Vancouver.

Mrs. J. M. Newcombe will not receive again during the summer months.

P. E. Nyland went over to Vancouver last night on a business trip.

Mr. E. B. Paul, Superintendent of City Schools, is confined to his house with inflammation of the eye.

Mrs. Baynes-Reed, of Victoria, is in Vancouver visiting Mrs. Victor Mitchell.

The Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin have issued invitations for an "At Home" on Wednesday, June 15th.

Mrs. Stowe, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Fowler, of Cloverdale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver are visiting at their summer residence at Cowichan Lake.

Miss Brenda Dumbleton, who has been visiting in the Old Country, has recently returned to Victoria.

The officers of Work Point Barracks have issued invitations for a dance to be given on Monday, June 13.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Belyea have returned to New Westminster.

Miss Holsternman returned from Vancouver on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, of the Coal City, is visiting Victoria friends.

Mrs. Frank J. Sell is visiting friends in Portland.

Sheriff Trawford has returned to Nanaimo.

Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Johnstone are spending a few days in the city.

Mr. A. J. Froese, accountant in the Royal Bank of Canada at Chilliwack, is spending a holiday here.

Mrs. H. M. Duncan will not receive Tuesday nor again during the summer months.

Mr. H. Kinghorn, Inspector of hulls, returned from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Mrs. Godfrey W. Smith of "Glanworth" Rithet street will not receive again until October.

Miss Nellie Grimmer of Pender Island spent last week with friends in Victoria.

Mrs. E. A. Palmer and Miss Sehl leave on Monday evening for England and the Continent.

Mr. Donaldson passed through Victoria on Friday on his way from Port Haney to Pender Island.

Capt. Porter, former master of the wrecked steamer Yucatan went over to Vancouver last night on the Chatterer.

Mrs. M. McDonald and Mrs. C. L. Marks, 2519 Government street, will not receive on Wednesday, nor again for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprague, from Nottingham, England, are visitors in the city, and intend spending a few weeks in Victoria and neighborhood.

Mrs. Blackwood was one of last week's hostesses at a small bridge party. The prize winners were Mrs. C. E. Todd and Miss May Newcombe.

Mr. W. Colloom and Mrs. Colloom were among the passengers by the

steamer Princess Victoria yesterday from Seattle.

H. Shay and W. Walker have returned from Vancouver and Seattle.

Miss Pierce, of Vancouver, is the guest of Miss Bell, 1630 Edmondson Road.

Miss Viva Blackstock, who is visiting in Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Wilson.

General French spent a few days last week as the guest of Earl Grey in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, who spent the last month at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg, left last week for Toronto, and sail this week for England.

Mrs. F. VanSant and mother, Mrs. Woolf, 624 Gorge Road will not receive on the second Tuesday in June, but will receive on the third Tuesday. Thereafter Mrs. VanSant will receive on the second Tuesday.

Detectives Jackson and McRae, of the Vancouver police force, who have been in the city for the past three days, returned last night to the Terminal City.

E. J. Haughton, superintendent of the Dominion wireless telegraph stations in British Columbia, returned from the Sound yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Victorians who have recently returned from wintering in California include: Mrs. Rismuller, Mrs. George Courteney and Mrs. and the Misses Tilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watling have returned home after spending a very pleasant two weeks' vacation at Nanaimo, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hemer.

Mr. James J. Warren, president of the Kettle River Valley Railway, with Mr. R. F. Green, of this city, and Mr. L. M. Rice, of Seattle, are leaving this evening for Nelson, and the field of action.

Mrs. McDowell and her daughters who left last week for a visit to their old home in Ireland, came with them the best wishes of a host of friends for a safe passage and a pleasant visit.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Violet Irene Powell, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Powell, of Victoria, and Mr. Conyers Bridge-water, barrister-at-law, of London, England.

Mrs. Dow, of Rossland, who is described as a very eloquent speaker, will deliver an address in the Victoria hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the committee on citizenship of the Local Council of Women.

Ald. A. G. Sargison, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Sargison, will leave tomorrow morning on the steamer Prince Rupert on the round trip to Prince Rupert, returning at the end of the week.

A reception in honor of Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton was given on their return to Winnipeg last Friday and was held in the Western Canada Military Institute, to which all the officers of the garrison and their wives and friends were invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Sant leave on Monday for Seattle, where they will attend the commencement exercises on Wednesday. Miss Van Sant will be one of the graduates of Washington University, and will return to Victoria with her parents.

Mr. Tague Heeg, chief of the Empress hotel left on Saturday by the Princess Charlotte for Seattle to represent Section Victoria of the International Geneva Association, at the convention and will also attend the banquet and ball given by the hotel men of Seattle on this occasion.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Herbert Cowley, of Winnipeg, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Cowley, of Guelph, and daughter of Mrs. Cummings, of St. James, Manitoba, and of the late Mr. Cummings, Hudson's Bay Co. service. The bride-to-be is a niece of Mr. Timothy Tait, of this city.

Mrs. Pierrepont, Miss C. Pierrepont, Mr. H. C. Pierrepont and Mr. J. J. Pierrepont, are visitors in town from New York, and during their stay are guests at the Empress.

Mr. E. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, from Los Angeles, are visitors in the city.

At Ottawa on Thursday Miss Eleanor Gouard, daughter of Mr. Justice Gouard of the Supreme Court, and sister of Sir Percy Gouard, was married to Mr. Patrick T. Baskerville, one of the best known athletes in Canada. Rev. Father Murphy officiated. The honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Baylis, Robertson street, Poul Bay, were the victims of a pleasant surprise party planned by a few of their friends for Thursday evening, the first anniversary of their wedding day. The self-invited guests successfully entertained the host and hostess with games and refreshments. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Finley, the Misses Grant, Miss Carson, and Messrs. D. C. Frawe, Bywell, Payburn, Mason, Coo and Carson.

The marriage of Miss Norah M. O'Dell, of Chateaugay Basin, Quebec, to Mr. David A. Allen, of Vancouver, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Allen, was solemnized quietly at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bridegroom's brother, Mr. George Y. Allen, Verdun. The drawing-room, in which the ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Williamson, in the presence of the immediate relatives, was prettily decorated with flowers. At the conclusion of the wedding service refreshments were served, and later Mr. and Mrs. Allen left for a trip to Quebec before coming to Vancouver.

The marriage took place quietly in St. Alban's cathedral, Toronto, last week of Miss Edith Harland, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Crosbie Goring, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Goring, Toronto, to Mr. Frederick Charles Lockwood Beckett, third son of Mrs. T. R. Beckett, of Lockwood Grange, Eastborne, Eng. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon McNabb, and the bride was given away by her mother. She was wearing a becoming travelling gown of cream-colored cloth, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet

# Sea or Lake Bathing Is Conducive to Health

But for bathing in salt or fresh water, ladies must be "in the swim" now-adays with fashionable up-to-date Bathing Suits. Our lines for this season are better than ever before. They embrace

## Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Costumes, Slippers, Waders for the Wee Ones, Water Wings, Fabrics for Bathing Suits

LADIES' AND MISSES' BATHING SUITS, newest and most advanced 1910 styles.

Best English makes. Per suit ..... \$2.00

CHILDREN'S WADERS, cutest of the cute, with bibs, price ..... 75¢

Without bibs, price ..... 65¢

LADIES' AND MISSES' BATHING CAPS, each 35c and ..... 25¢

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BATHING SLIPPERS, per pair, 40c and ..... 35¢

"FLOAT-ALL" WATER-WINGS, best English make, strong and reliable, pair 40¢

LUSTRES FOR MAKING BATHING SUITS—Ladies who are economically inclined can easily make themselves and their children fashionable Bathing Suits from these splendid materials. Colors, navy, green, red and brown. Per yard ..... 35¢

Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty. A large and expert staff.  
Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.

**Henry Young & Co.**

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery.  
Dent's Gloves.  
Morley's Hosiery.  
Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

## Bedroom Furniture

We are showing a splendid line of low and medium priced Bedroom Furniture, including Dressers and Stands, Chiffonieres, Wardrobes, Princess Dressers and Iron and Brass Beds. These goods are all new arrivals of latest designs and if you need Bedroom Furniture you can buy it here at the most reasonable prices in the city. Come and inspect our stock. You are welcome whether you are ready to buy now or not. Free city delivery. Country orders packed and shipped free.

### Dresser and Stands

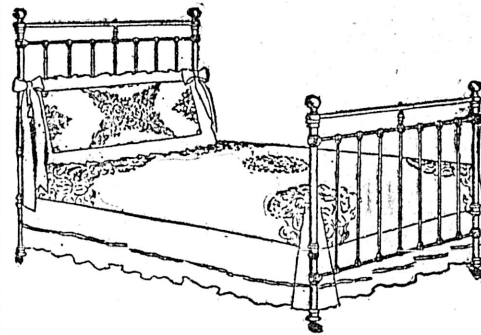
Neat, serviceable Dressers and Stands, surface golden oak, with British bevel plate mirrors, 13 x 20. Cash price.... \$13.05

### Chiffonieres

In surface golden oak, 5 drawers and cupboard, with locks, a very useful size. Cash price ..... \$10.80

### Iron and Brass Beds

A Brass Trimmed Iron Bed, full size, for, Cash price ..... \$3.60  
Others priced up to ..... \$30.00  
BRASS BEDS—Handsome all brass bed, full size and pretty design. Cash price is ..... \$24.30  
Others priced up to ..... \$60.00



## SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

## BONDS FOR SALE

We offer for sale a Block of Ten Year 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, and which we can confidently recommend as an A1 security. The conditions governing the issue, such as Sinking Fund, etc., will be found thoroughly satisfactory. Full particulars can be obtained at our office.

## Dominion Trust Co., Ltd.

1001 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

**Mackenzie**  
The funeral of the late Charles William Mackenzie took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 2627 Quadra street, where services for the dead were conducted by Mr. G. D. Ramsey, who also officiated at the

graveside. Appropriate hymns were sung at the house and at the cemetery. There was a very large attendance of sympathizing friends, and the casket and hearse were covered with beautiful floral offerings, tributes of respect to the deceased. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: J. Allen, J. Free, A. A. Davidson, W. Pettierew, J. Ellsworth and G. McMorran.

### Westcott

The funeral of the late Charles Hunter Westcott will take place today from the Eagles' Hall, Government street, where service will be conducted, before proceeding to Ross Bay Cemetery, where the interment will take place. The members of the F.O.E. will attend in a body.

Special snap in collars, all 15c to clear, Beehive Cash Store, Douglas street. A fine display of fancy combs and barrettes, also new brand pins from 15c to 4.50; new English hosiery from 25c, special at 35c or three for \$1. Men's socks 25c.



## A 50-FOOT CORNER LOT AND 2-ROOM CABIN FOR \$700

This is 1/4 miles from City Hall, one block from street car.  
The lot itself is a bargain at the price.  
Terms: \$140 cash, balance over two years at 7 per cent.  
Let us show you this.

**British American Trust Co., Ltd.**  
Corner Broad and View Streets

## Walton Self Locking Blocks

THESE BLOCKS ARE JUST WHAT THEY ARE TERMED.

### "SELF LOCKING"

CALL AND SEE THE BLOCKS DEMONSTRATED

Any weight can be lifted and locked at any height, without a turn or hitch, and can be released instantly. Made in all sizes.

Just the thing for MACHINE SHOPS, PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS, HAY and FEED WAREHOUSES, or for any place where an ordinary tackle block is used.

CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU THESE BLOCKS

**E. B. Marvin & Co.**

The Shipchandlers

1202 Wharf Street

## Items of Interest in Fancy Groceries

We keep all the leading lines of Fancy Groceries, guaranteeing quality as being the best. Prices lowest

Pin Money Mixed Pickles, per bottle .....50c  
Pin Money Melon Mangoes, stuffed, per bottle .....60c  
Genuine Indian Chutney, per quart bottle .....75c  
Genuine Indian Chutney, per pint bottle .....40c  
Panyan Sauce, per bottle .....25c  
Pati de Foie Gras, per tin, 35c and .....65c  
Hors d'Ouvre, per glass jar .....50c  
Eidelweiss Camembert Cheese, per tin .....50c

**H. O. KIRKHAM, Grocer**

Corner Fort and Douglas.

Phone 178

**THE MIKADO BAZAAR**

**Japanese Fancy Goods**

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, 12x25 and 6x7 75c.  
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

### Beauty and Wear

Knives, forks, spoons, etc., of exclusive design and fine wearing quality are stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS."

This mark on silver plate is a guide to quality recognized everywhere as the world's standard.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc. are stamped MERIDEN BRITA CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"

**JAS. LEIGH & SONS**

Lumber Wholesale and Retail  
Mills Lumber  
Foot of Lath  
Turner Street Shingles  
Victoria, B.C. Bill Staff  
and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.

## LOST

between the earth and Halley's comet, the smoke of a

## BIG "B" CIGAR

Latest Importations From China

Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; gents' pyjamas in beautiful striped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimono. Nothing more beautiful. The loveliest silk embroidered doilies ever shown.

**QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.**  
P. O. Box 93. 1715 Government St.

"A Modern Chronicle," by Winston Churchill, the book of the day. For sale by Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Daylight Service to Seattle by s.s. Iroquois, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Woman's Council

The Woman's Council will hold its regular monthly meeting in the city hall at 2:30 on Monday afternoon.

### Annual Pound Party

The annual pound party will be held at the Protestant Orphanage between 3 and 6 on the afternoon of the 23rd of June.

### Small Roof Fire

A small roof fire at the residence of Phil. R. Smith, 211 Mary street, Victoria West, called out the fire department last evening. No damage was done.

### King's Daughters

A meeting of the ministering circle of the King's Daughters will be held in the Fort street rooms on Wednesday, June 15, at 2:30 to meet Mrs. Shaw. As important business will be discussed, a full attendance is requested.

### Changed Sunday School Hours

Members of the Tabernacle Baptist congregation are requested specially to note the change in the hour of the Sunday school from 2:30 p. m. to 10 a. m. The change will hold throughout the summer months.

### Children's Aid Society

The annual meeting of the Victoria Children's Aid Society will be held in the city hall on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. A report of the work done during the year will be given, and the present status of the work described. All interested in the welfare of the children of Victoria are cordially invited to attend.

### Jubilee Hospital Auxiliary

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, originally set for Tuesday, June 28th, has been unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, July 5th. Due notice will be sent to every member and donor, and these are begged to mark the date, and to make a point of attending, if possible.

### Garden Party

A garden party in aid of the school room fund will be given by the ladies of St. John's Guild in the rectory gardens, Douglas street, on Tuesday, June 21, from 3 to 6. There will be numerous attractions for the visitor, such as photography, a brain pie, putting contests, piano and fancy work, dolls, etc., refreshments and ice cream.

### French Alliance

The French Alliance will hold its last meeting for the season on Wednesday evening next, the 15th inst., at the parlors of the Alexandra Club at 8:30 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present and to bring a friend. Madame Fausse de Kerpenez-dron will lecture on the life of Edward Rostand and will read some selections from his works. Edward Rostand is much in the public eye at present as the author of Chantecler.

### Publicity Envelope

The Vancouver Island Development League has issued attractive envelopes in which it now sends out a large portion of its correspondence. On the obverse is a map of the island showing the present and proposed railroads; the principal cities, and a table indicating the distances from different trade centres. The lapel of the envelope on the reverse side, which is intended for the address, is stamped with the title of the league.

### Excursion to Cowichan Regatta

An excursion is being arranged for July 1st to the Cowichan Bay regatta. The excursion is under the auspices of the Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. hospital, and the Princess May has been chartered for the event. Owing to their having been no Empire Day celebration this season it is hoped that a very large patronage will be secured for this holiday. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of those attending, and the regatta programme is most attractive. Tickets should be secured early as the number of passengers is limited.

### Will be Supreme

To-morrow night the city council will formally make the city engineer supreme in his department when the "Duties of Municipal Officers By-law" will be so amended and the engineer's duties will be so outlined that all other officials under him, whether appointed by the council or by the engineer will be under the full direction of the latter, while the duties of the other officials will be outlined. The by-law, the outcome of the long discussion as to the position of the engineer and the status of his authority has been of little effect in those cases where officials were appointed directly by the council. Such officials felt that the source of their authority was not derived from the engineer, and to that extent there was more or less friction and confusion. Now, it is said, the engineer will be made supreme.

### The Police Court

Algernon Henry Pease was fined \$20 in the police court yesterday morning for driving an automobile above the speed limit. Mrs. Pease and Miss Helen Fuller, a nurse, were called to state that they considered Mr. Pease a careful driver. The accused also stated that he drove with care, going around corners as slow as a walking horse. Constable Smith deposed that he drove faster than the law allowed, and that he turned the corner of Alpha street without tooting his horn as the law insisted. Bat Walker and John McKay, who were sentenced the previous day in the police court to six months imprisonment for stealing a camera, came before the magistrate. Walker was charged with stealing five razors from Bowes' drug store. He pleaded guilty and got another six months. McKay was charged with receiving stolen property, to wit, the razors. He was remanded until Thursday. J. A. Alkman is meanwhile preparing an appeal against his sentence of six months' imprisonment on the charge of stealing a camera.

### Thousand Islands

Next Sunday the "Iroquois" will make one of those delightful trips among the Gulf Islands, stopping one hour at Mayne, and returning via the picturesque Pender Canal. Take V. & S. train leaving Victoria 9:45 a. m. Refreshments and music on board. For further information on the charge of stealing a camera.

### To Cure Any Headache

In shortest possible time, and in such a way as to help and not injure the health use "Mathieu's Nervine Powders." They are Safe, Simple, Sure. Sold by all dealers 25c. per box—box contains 18 powders. 1-6-0

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., June 11, 1910:  
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is rising in the North Pacific states and southern British Columbia and the storm centre is now at Edmonton from whence a trough of low pressure extends southward to Colorado and New Mexico. Snow fell this morning at Atlin and rainfall has been general on the Pacific slope, a heavy fall occurring at Barkerville. West of the Rockies the weather has been much cooler. In the Prairie provinces fair and warm weather prevails in all districts.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Mih.	Max.
Victoria	51	57
Vancouver	55	63
New Westminster	54	62
Kamloops	68	72
Barkerville	38	54
Fort Simpson	42	..
Atlin	34	46
Dawson, Y. T.	34	64
Calgary, Alta.	46	86
Winnipeg, Man.	50	84
Portland, Ore.	54	62
San Francisco, Cal.	54	58

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:  
Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, chiefly westerly, partly cloudy and cool.

Lower Mainland: Westerly winds, partly cloudy with showers and not much change in temperature.

### SATURDAY.

Highest	57
Lowest	52
Mean	54
Rain	.32 inch; sunshine, 9 hours, 12 minutes.



## GIVE THE BRIDE A GOOD GIFT

What she would appreciate most would be something that could become a family heirloom—handed down from one generation to another, such as an article of

## SOLID SILVER

Hundreds of Beautiful Suggestions Here:—

CABINETS OF FLATWARE  
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VASES, BON BONS  
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Etc., Etc.

PRICES LOW AS POSSIBLE

**W. H. Wilkerson**

The Jeweler

915 GOVERNMENT ST.  
Telephone 1606

## Dainty Meat Sandwich

and pot of fresh made tea for 15c; other light refreshments, Ice Cream and Candies served from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. A visit solicited to the

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### KING EDWARD MINES, LTD.

The directors of the King Edward Mines, Limited, Portland Canal, have decided to let a contract to drive a 200-ft. tunnel on their property on Georgia River, eighteen miles below Stewart, to prove the ore bodies which are exposed for over fifty feet and which run between three and four feet in width, on the surface. As the claims are situated less than one mile from shipping facilities we look for this mine to commence shipping ore at an early date.

A garden party will be held at St. John's Rectory, June 21, from 3 to 6. There will be numerous attractions, besides the plain and fancy work. A sincere welcome will be extended to all.

The ladies of St. James Church will hold a garden party on Thursday, June 16th, at the residence of Mrs. McE. Smith, Government street. A musical programme has been arranged, and refreshments will be served, also various other attractions.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

## Wash Skirts

We have a very good assortment of white duck and pique skirts, nicely made and perfect fitting, from each \$1.50 to .....\$5.50

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This is where we are heavily stocked, and our cash prices are very moderate, ranging from, each \$1.00 to .....\$5.00

## Taffeta Gloves

In all the leading colors, at per pair .....25c

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## The Reason

The store that devotes itself exclusively to office furniture and supplies, can naturally give you what you want at the time you want.

**BAXTER & JOHNSON COMPANY, LTD.**

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## FOR SALE

City Lots 309 and 310

VIEW STREET

120 feet frontage. Rents \$50 per month.

Price \$14,000

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## Good Eyesight

Means good health. Headache is the most obvious form in which eye-strain manifests itself, but other nervous complaints, even more serious, result from the same cause.

It may pay you well to have me examine your eyes. Can you not spare a few minutes?

**J. H. LePage**

Optometrist and Optician

1242 Government St. Tel. 1860

Before buying a typewriter see the Empire. Cheapest and best machine made—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

"Rock Rib" Cotton Hosiery. "strong as Gibraltar," for boys' school and holiday wear. Special, 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates st.

Daylight Service to Seattle by s.s. Iroquois, leaving 9 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

The Whole Truth  
The Success Vacuum Cleaner will clean and keep carpets clean cheaper and easier than any electric machine on the market. Price \$20. See our agent, 441 Gorge Road, Victoria.

Advertise in THE COLONIST



## Popularity of Hand Bags

The popularity of Ladies' Hand Bags is just as widespread as ever it was, and although we have received a new stock, we are placing special prices on them for the next few days, ranging at

\$3, \$4 and \$5

**REDFERN & SONS**

1009 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

## Motor Cycle Snap

We have a second-hand Heavy Motor Cycle, in good order, to be sold at a bargain.

This machine is a fine hill climber and a splendid traveller.

We have also a new Moto-Velo, the Singer light type, Motor Cycle, magneto ignition. Call and see these machines.

**THOS. PLIMLEY**

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Victoria, B. C.

**Y. M. C. A.**

Temporary Quarters, 1209 Blanchard St.

NEXT TO NEW BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Reading and Game Rooms—Hot and Cold Shower Baths—Men's and Boy's Summer Camps—Summer Membership 50c per month

## Choice Business Property For Sale

We require a larger factory, and have placed our premises consisting of 60x120 on Yates street and 93x120 on View street, with factory, and warehouse, on the market.

Price reasonable and Easy Terms.

**MOORE & WHITTINGTON.**

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

**The Taylor Mill Co.**

Limited Liability.

MILL Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 621. Telephone 588

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**Sand & Gravel**

Screened and Graded

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work  
Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity  
Get our prices

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Office: 633 Yates St.

Phones: Mgr.'s residence, 2193; Main Office, 664; Pits, L-1851.

**To Contractors and Builders**

**STEEL JOISTS**

We have in stock the following Scotch steel joists:  
15x6x42.  
12x6x32.  
6x2x11.  
Immediate delivery or shipment as desired.

**Victoria Machinery Depot**

**Ladies' Tailoring**

AND

**Dressmaking**

Correctly done by

**So Hop & Co.**

639 Fort Street

**Notice**

During my absence, Mr. C. P. Fegan, of Messrs. Bevan, Gore & Eliot, 1122 Government Street, will look after my business.

Yours truly,

**E. A. HARRIS & CO.**

**Smoke has no effect upon Malthoid Roofing**

Sulphur fumes around smelting plants, eat up a metal roof in short order, and very few other materials can withstand the attack. Malthoid Roofing does the business. Engineers and owners of property in districts affected by these fumes will save money by looking carefully into the merits of Malthoid. Write for special booklet.

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Agent Wharf St., Victoria

## Delivery Wagons

Made to order just as you would like them to be.

Let us figure on one for you.

Repairing and Painting

Rubber Tyre Fitting and Remodeling.

**CHAFE & JONES**

Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. (Formerly with Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.)



## Is Company Coming?

If so, doubtless you are considering the question of wines for dinner. Better telephone us.

## We Make a Specialty of Fine Dinner Claret, Choice Old Ports and Sherries

Here you will find everything the best of its kind: Wines, Liquors, Liqueurs, Ales, Porters, Mineral Waters, etc., etc.

If it is price, our policy is now too well known hereabouts to need further emphasis.

We Pride Ourselves on Our Prompt Delivery

## Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974

1327 Douglas St.

Cor. Johnson

## NOTICE

See Special Ad on Page

11

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THE WHITE FRONT SILK HOUSE

Open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

510 Cormorant Street

Opp. E. & N. Depot

## Federal Wire-Tightener and

### Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes  
For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service  
Write for Illustrated Catalogue

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## Quisisana

A quiet, restful sanatorium on the east shore of the Sanich Peninsula, with a commanding view of the Gulf of Georgia. For the treatment of post-operative cases and those requiring change, rest and outdoor recreation. Massage and nursing where required; splendid country roads, tennis, bowling, boating and fishing for the more robust. No tubercular or mental cases admitted. For further information apply to

Wm. Gordon Cumming  
M. D.  
SIDNEY, B. C.

## Kodaks and PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Maynard's Photo Stock House  
715 Pandora St. Phone R-360.

## Raleigh Cycles

Have Just Arrived

Harris & Smith  
1220 Broad Street  
Phone L183

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1813 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

**Band Concert at Park.**  
The Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at Beacon Hill park this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

**Shoplifter Arrested.**  
J. Leask was arrested last night on a charge of shoplifting from David Spencer, Limited. Leask is accused of having pilfered two pairs of socks.

**Taken to Asylum.**  
Four insane patients held by the police were transferred to the New Westminster asylum, being taken over to the Royal City on the Charmer.

**Orchestra at Gorge Park.**  
The Gorge Park will be the scene of a concert by an orchestra this afternoon at three o'clock. The popular resort is attracting people in continually increasing numbers week by week and seems growing in favor.

**Quick Time from Antwerp.**  
A surprise was sprung on local shipping men yesterday when the announcement was made by Mr. Luke Pithers, of the firm of Pithers & Leiser, that a consignment of goods from Antwerp had reached the city in the time taken by freight in the same journey is about 45 or 50 days.

**Cocquillam Retreat Contracts Let.**  
A contract for the erection of the pump house and engineer's residence at the Cocquillam Retreat has just been let by the Provincial Minister of Public Works to the Westholme Lumber Co., at \$1,800. The contract for the new school at Larklin has been awarded to W. A. Blair, at \$1,575.

**Water Board Sits Here.**  
The Board of Investigation under the Water Act, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Gregory, J. M. and J. T. Robinson, sits in this city tomorrow, to dispose of a varied list of important business, including the perennial Violin Lake dispute between Trail City and the G. M. Annable Lumber Company.

**Hon. Thomas Taylor's Tour.**  
Hon. Thomas Taylor, Provincial Minister of Public Works, is leaving Monday on an extended visit to Northern British Columbia, including the new cities of Prince Rupert and Stewart and the Bulkley district—as far probably as Francois lake. On his return Hon. Mr. Taylor expects to spend some little time in the Queen Charlotte, studying conditions and necessities there. The minister will be away from the capital approximately one month.

**Death by Accident.**  
Manuel McKelney, an employee of the lumber yard at Qualicum, lost his life a few days ago through what can only be regarded as inexplicable carelessness. He was employed about a donkey engine, which was pushing forward a heavy log. McKelney got in the way, disregarding both rules and a shouting warning, and was crushed by the log. A coroner's jury which, with Coroner Abrams heard the evidence, returned a verdict of "death by pure accident."

**Engineers' Certificates Issued.**  
Certificates of competency as steam boiler engineers have been issued as follows: Second grade—T. J. Nelson, Herbert Sutherland, John Carmichael, J. C. Critchton, Tom Boothman and A. D. Hutton; third grade—A. J. Allison, F. M. Thomson, Robert Milne, D. McColl, W. C. Hard, Thomas Irving, Joseph McRae, Lewis McLaughlin, George Bywater, E. J. E. Large, G. B. McKenzie, Albert Nye, C. J. Olson, Henry Ruffell, T. W. Briggs, T. H. Thacker and Joseph W. Kline; fourth grade—W. D. Hilsinger, J. D. McMahon, Andrew Thom, F. A. Whelpton, James Gavin, T. C. Yeatman, Robert Averill, Edward Butler, H. H. Pidecock, C. W. Rasmussen, Charles Porde, C. B. Merriss, C. E. Dearden, John Denis, William Abernethy, Daniel Caley, William Churchhill, C. W. Florence, F. W. Fleet, Robert Gordon, J. E. Groat, Frank Logsdon, T. C. Morrison, Joseph McQueen, J. C. MacLeod, E. G. Osborne, Walter Stodley, E. G. St. Denis, Dennis, Donald Taylor, William Vincent, E. A. Bunting, Jacob Dorman, W. C. Freedman, G. W. Rice, Joseph Wilkins, C. C. Ketchum and H. M. Williams; fifth grade—A. J. Dowling, Henry Curry, Frank Loxley and Alex. Shad.

**North Ward School Concert.**  
Last evening the pupils of the North Ward school held what the programme styled as a "Patriotic Concert" in aid of the new piano fund. A large crowd was in attendance well filling the A. O. U. W. hall. Most of the numbers on the programme were contributed by the pupils of the school. Mrs. Standland rendered a solo and Mrs. Gleason recited, both of which numbers being duly appreciated by the audience to judge by the liberal applause, which they received. The chief number of the evening was a fancy drill given by 29 girls entitled the "Granting of the Crown." Trustee A. B. McNeill presented the football cups won by the teams during the season, and congratulated them on their success in the sporting line, as well as proving themselves efficient in their studies. Trustee Geo. Jay, who was to have performed this duty was

## CAUSE OF ECZEMA EXPLAINED.

Germs Fester in the Skin and Blood Cures are Impossible.

After years of debate medical authorities are now agreed that Eczema and other skin diseases are not seated in the blood, but are caused by germs in the skin. Myriads of microscopic animals gnaw the flesh just below the epidermis. The patient is perfectly healthy, is only the skin that is diseased. Hence, scientists are now agreed that you must cure the skin through the skin.

The medicine must be in liquid form in order to penetrate properly, as salves and ointments clog the pores without reaching the inner skin. The remedy that will search out and destroy the disease germs, stop the itch and soothe the healthy tissue is that mild, clean compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., known as D. D. D. Prescription.

The instant you wash with this soothing liquid you will find the itch relieved. We positively assure you of this. C. H. Bowes & Co., Druggists. Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. V. C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove it yourself.

not able to be present. So Trustee McNeill took his place. During the evening Principal Campbell, of the school, announced that North Ward had won the shield which was presented for competition in singing between the different schools in the city.

## WELCOME MR. BARNARD

Local Conservatives Will Tender Heartily Reception to City's Federal Member.

Local Conservatives will tender a rousing welcome home to Mr. G. H. Barnard, Victoria's member of the Federal house, on Tuesday evening at the A. O. U. W. when a smoker will be given, at which all members of the party are cordially requested to be present. Every preparation has been made for the event, which promises to eclipse anything of the kind hitherto held in this city. Premier McBride, Attorney-General Bowser and other cabinet members of the provincial legislature will be present, and deliver speeches, and Mr. Barnard will speak on the work of the last session and give an account of his stewardship.

An excellent programme of songs, etc., will be rendered by the best local talent. The event promises to be a most successful one in every respect.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Victoria Theatre

The funeral pictures of the late king which have been shown at the Victoria Theatre during last week have been accorded unstinted praise from all who were fortunate enough to see them. At each performance there were crowded houses, and many people were unable to gain admission.

To give those an opportunity of seeing the pictures who have not been able to do so last week, the management has decided to show them again this week, in conjunction with the amateur contest which is being held, commencing Monday and continuing through the week.

Three handsome prizes have been offered to the amateur artists securing the first, second and third largest number of votes during the week.

The prizes selected are an exhibition at Messrs. J. M. Whitney & Co.'s jewelry store, Government street.

Those wishing to compete should leave their names at the box office at once.

### Pantages' Big Offerings.

The four Andersons, famed throughout the American amusement world as comedy creators of the highest class, will be one of the big features of an all-star vaudeville show at Pantages this week. This quartette of fun makers consists of the famous Dan Anderson, comedian; Al Moran, Master Ivan and Baby Ruth, and their offering in Victoria is to be the miniature musical production "Mischievous Bob"—great entertainment for the children as well as adults. The Hartmans, Hungarian dancers, wearing gorgeous costumes and dancing in a manner so differing from anything ever witnessed in this city that their act will be a decided novelty. Bob Hendricks, so well known to minstrelsy as "The Prince of Cork," is one of the jolliest jokers that is now appearing in black, and his presence in Victoria is due wholly to the fact that the musical season is over. He is on a vaudeville tour.

Grady's beautiful and clever in Dutch stories and songs, a lot of funny moving pictures and you have the most promising looking programme announced here in many weeks.

### Maude Adams Coming

There is one theatrical announcement that is always looked forward to with much pleasure. It is the one telling of the coming of Maude Adams, and such is the popularity of the actress that the announcement pleases all classes of theatregoers. Miss Adams is to be seen at the Victoria Theatre on Friday, June 17th, when Charles Frohman is to present her in J. M. Barrie's latest comedy, "What Every Woman Knows." Great as has been Miss Adams' success in Barrie's previous plays, in which she has won in the latest work from his pen is the greatest of all. During the major portion of last season the play ran in New York to audiences that nightly packed the Empire Theatre to the doors.

Again did Miss Adams give the play there at holiday time and again did it have success that was out of the ordinary. Barrie's humor is always delightful and never fails to strike a responsive chord. It is the most natural thing in the world to laugh with him and he has put several touches of his own nature into "What Every Woman Knows" that is certain to make the play one of his most lasting works. The opening scenes of the comedy are laid in Scotland, and Barrie has taken for his characters the Scotch that he knows so intimately. He gives our good look into a little home where three bachelor brothers marry off their little sister to an energetic young man. The little woman would have her husband become a big figure in the world, and subtly she succeeds, though there are heart burnings on the journey. The husband is thick headed, but is a devoted man, a sense of humor, and it is only when he realizes and acknowledges the aid his wife has given him that one is ready to forgive him. There is a good deal in the play beneath its humorous surface. Miss Adams will be seen in the comedy surrounded by his original cast. The play will be given Wednesday, 15th, at 10 a.m., at the box office of the theatre.

### MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

The Unchanging Sea—There is perhaps no work from the pen of the eminent English clergyman and poet, Charles Kingsley, better known than his tragic poem, "The Three Fishers." Its a story of sympathy and love. A young married couple are living happily in the little fishing village, and at the opening of the story the young husband is one of the

Three fishers went sailing away to the West,  
Away to the West as the sun went down,  
Each thought on the woman who loved him best.

And the women stood watching them out of the town,  
For men must work and women must weep,  
And there's little to earn and many to keep.

Though the harbor bar be moaning.  
As the days rolled by the "three wives" sat up in the lighthouse tower and they looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower," but no sign of their husbands' return could be seen. Ah! little did they know that on a distant shore "three fishers lay

out on the shining sands, in the morning gleam as the tide went down." When the rescue party brings the fishers in they find life in one, the young husband. With the tender care of the folk in the distant land he regains his health; but his memory is a blank. All efforts to recall the past prove futile. Meanwhile, his poor wife, with her baby, sits gazing out to the sea, still hopeful of his return, but in vain. The years roll by, and her child grows into young womanhood to be courted by one of the young fishermen of the coast village, and it is upon the day that the young couple are preparing for their wedding that the long lost husband, having started out to sea once more lands on the shore of his native village. The familiar scenes restore his memory. It seems to him that it was only on the yesterday he left, and he rushes eagerly along the coast to meet his wife. There he stands, ever hopeful. At first they hardly recognize each other, time having wrought such a change, but enwrapped in each others' arms they realize fate's injunction:

For men must work and women must weep,  
And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep,  
And good-by to the bar and its moaning.

The scenic beauty of the subject is exceptional; the other films are: "Mr. Mix at the Mar de Gras," a scintillating comedy; "The Pirate's Plunder," a very good and amusing; "Ready in a Minute," a humorous production, which proves how well adapted the motion picture is to express anything really funny.

### New Grand Theatre

The bill for this week at the Grand will be headed by Joe F. Willard and Harry Bond in a laughable military satire entitled "The Battle of Bunker Hill," a travesty on the battle of Bunker Hill. They carry a complete stage setting, representing a battlefield, fortifications, tents, guns, swords, telegraph apparatus, cannon, uniforms, etc., in fact, every detail pertaining to war. This act comes direct from New York City, especially engaged for this theatre.

Mr. Willard is the late star of "In Gay New York," a musical comedy. He was also with such well-known metropolitan successes as The Rounders, Telephone Girl, Lady Slavery, and The Girl From Paris.

Mr. Bond was featured in the role of the Fairy Queen in the "Gingerbread Man" last season. Both Mr. Willard and Mr. Bond are clever comedians and are well known on the American stage, and in their present travesty they have an act which is heralded as one of the season's vaudeville successes.

There will be a treat for music lovers in the turn of Metz and Metz, a pair of artists who will offer a vocal comedieta entitled "A Midnight Rehearsal," which largely consists of opera excerpts. Mr. and Miss Metz have had continental training, and have been well liked on the circuit.

Another new idea in vaudeville will be shown by Mabel Valentine Moore, who is billed as the female Sandow. Graceful posing and artistic trapeze work are contributed to the programme by her. She is the only woman on the stage who is presenting the Sandow style of entertainment. Her shoulder and arm development are as large as those of men athletes, and she shows great muscular strength.

Dainty non-sensicalities, consisting of music and song, will be the offering of Helen Stuart, who is a comedienne of original character. She will be in "Polly Wiggles in Society," dressing in a childish way to display her talent for mimicry. She has a good voice, and can use it to advantage.

Fives, singing and dancing soufrette, has been specially billed to open at Victoria tomorrow afternoon. The show will run through the week here. The regular song and pictures are on the programme, and the same show will be played matinee and night performances also.

### Romano Theatre.

On account of numerous requests from citizens of Victoria for the pictures of the funeral of the late King the management of the above theatre have made arrangements whereby these fine pictures will be shown on Sunday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock and they cordially invite anyone who has not seen these pictures to see them free of charge. The management have lately secured and are now installing one of the latest things in the moving picture business. That is the Cronophotograph Machine. This machine is the very latest machine on the market and combines the phonograph and the moving picture machine in such a way that the pictures on the screen seem to be actually talking and singing. They will start using this machine in a few days commencing with selections by the famous Harry Lauder and other noted artists. The programme of moving pictures for Monday and Tuesday include one of the latest pictures made by the Imp company. This picture is a new release. That is it has never been shown in Victoria before having come direct from the factory and is entitled the Nichols on a vacation. This is a very fine comic and shows the acting of Miss Lawrence to perfection. The others include three other reels equally as good and the Romano orchestra will be heard in some of the latest music. This orchestra is playing in favor with the audiences every day and really deserves it as it is one of the finest musical organizations in the city.

### LIBRARY CHANGES

Fine New Reading Room Will Be Available for Public Tomorrow

An addition to the facilities at the Carnegie library which will be greatly appreciated by the public, is the new reading room which will be placed at the service of library patrons tomorrow morning. The increase in the demands upon the library, particularly in the addition to the daily larger number of persons who go there to read the newspapers, periodicals and magazines, has necessitated a larger quarters. The new reading room is located on the upper floor at the front, a large room being available for this purpose. Nine large oak tables, one circular in shape, and reading desks, has been installed and accommodation to a very much larger number will be provided than at the present time. The room is particularly well lighted, and a complete list of papers, etc., will be always available. The present reading room downstairs will be turned into a reference reading room, thus catering to an ever increasing circle of readers who seek information on a variety of subjects.

This year the library commissioners have been fortunate in having a larger sum than usual furnished them, and ac-

## Moffat's Canada Steel Range



Mechanically Perfect  
Scientifically Perfect  
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Economically Perfect

It never fails to do the work that is expected of it under the severest test and do it perfectly. It costs no more than the ordinary cast-iron range.

PRICES—\$70, \$85, \$60, \$55 and \$65

Come in any time at your convenience and let us tell you more about this peerless cooker. We esteem it a pleasure to show its many good points.

## DRAKE HARDWARE CO.

608 Yates St. cor. Government.

## Fresh Groceries

And one reason why you get them at

## Copas & Young's

Is that they are Direct Importers

Another large consignment of the Freshest and Best, ex steamer—, and it's another reason for our popular

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

Try the Store at the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

ROWAT'S PICKLES—large quart bottle.....25¢  
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES—large 18-oz. bottle 15¢  
TRAVERS' WORCESTER SAUCE—3 bottles for...25¢  
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack...\$1.15  
ST. CHARLES CREAM—large 20-oz. can.....10¢  
CHIVER'S LEMONADE POWDER—per packet....15¢  
ANTI-COMBINE TEA—The best Tea ever offered at the price—3 lbs. for.....\$1.00  
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE—lb. glass jar 15¢  
CHIVER'S ENGLISH JAMS—all kinds—  
2 1-lb. glass jars.....35¢  
CLARK'S POTTED MEATS—for sandwiches—4 tins. 25¢  
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE—quart bottle...20¢  
FINNAN HADDIE—Thistle Brand—extra nice, per tin 15¢  
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs for \$1.00  
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA—4 lbs. for .....\$1.00  
NICE JUICY ORANGES—per dozen, 40c, 30c and...15¢  
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

## Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

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Cor. Fort and Broad Streets

## THE PLAYER OF NO REGRETS

There is no doubt about the Behning Player-Piano, it proves every claim, fulfills every promise—could not be a

## BEHNING PIANO PLAYER

and do otherwise, for no instrument is allowed to leave the Behning Factory until pronounced perfect in every minute detail. We have just received a carload of the famous Behning Player Pianos. Beside their combinations of 65 and 88 notes, they have many other commendable up-to-date features that other makes lack.

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU ABOUT THEM.

Their unrivalled beauty of tone and handsome cases will delight you—mahogany, walnut, and satin finish cases—several different styles. Prices from \$650 to \$1000. We make liberal allowance for your present instrument whether an old square or upright piano or organ. Easy terms if desired.

## Fletcher Bros.

Western Canada's Largest Music House, 1231 Government St.

Branches—Vancouver and Nanaimo.  
Exclusive Sales Agents for the celebrated Gerlach Heintzman Piano.

Accordingly these much needed changes have been possible. Some \$1,200 will be spent in a short time for more books on a wide range of subjects.

In addition to our own manufacture, we import the best goods of foreign makers.

If you have travelled in Germany you will know

## Helders Wafers

Just received a consignment. The aristocrats of the Ice Wafer world.

## CLAY'S

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## Talcum Powder

A necessity this weather for woman, man or child. These reliable makes we can well recommend.

Na-Dru-Co, violet, white or flesh tints .....25c  
Mennen's violet or borated 25c  
Colgate's violet or cashmere bouquet .....25c

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HOT WEATHER

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ELECTRIC  
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SAUCEPAN  
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HEATING PAD

Any of the above have been proved positive savers of  
labor, time and money.

**Hinton Electric Company, Ltd.**

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Phone 77 P. O. Box 363

We can supply just what you want in lumber, sash and doors,  
steamed slash, grain fir and the latest in front doors. Howard's  
flush doors they are beautiful.

## IT'S THE CRIMP THAT COUNTS

## WASHBOARD EDDY'S

Are so named because all the GOOD FEATURES in the  
CRIMPING of the ZINC of all others are combined, conse-  
quently are the

**MOST IMPROVED AND UP-TO-DATE**

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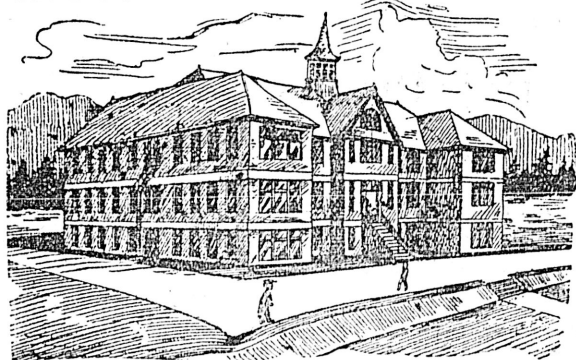
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Principal—Mrs. Stedham, Cert. Eng.

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silk, steel, iron and tinware, knives and  
locks, and all kinds of cutlery.



## In Woman's Realm



### Here and There

Most Canadians must have been  
startled by the criticism by Dr. Mills  
of the attitude of the people of Mon-  
real toward McGill University, and of  
the methods of teaching pursued in  
the university. Yet it cannot be that  
after twenty-five years of service this  
professor would not have the best in-  
terests of the college at heart, and  
would not have weighed his words  
carefully. So far as the college teach-  
ing is concerned no one outside acade-  
mic circles is fitted to confirm or  
question the statements made by this  
critic.

But there is no Canadian city which  
is not interested in what Dr. Smith  
says of the people of Montreal. If the  
people of the chief Canadian city are  
"satisfied with mere material pro-  
gress, caring little for the higher life  
and for the humanities" if they show  
no more interest in the university than  
if it were situated at the north pole,  
it is no wonder though the teaching  
should decline.

But are the people of Victoria much  
better in this respect than the citi-  
zens of Montreal are said to be? How  
many of our most prominent and  
wealthiest men take the slightest in-  
terest in our branch of the university?  
Are even the names of the faculty  
known to the majority of the citizens  
of Victoria apart from the parents of  
the young people attending the school?  
What has been done by any public  
spirited citizen to increase the library  
or to add anything to the laboratory?  
Has any wealthy woman presented to  
the college any picture or bust or  
other object which would tend to ele-  
vate the taste or refine the nature of  
the young people who form the col-  
lege classes? The esteem in which a  
higher education is held is shown by  
the interest taken in the college and  
its teachers. The citizens of Victoria  
are laudably anxious to have the pro-  
vincial university established here.  
The success and the efficiency of any  
university depend, however, not only  
on the liberality of the government,  
but on the love of learning possessed  
by the people of a country. If the  
people of British Columbia have their  
whole attention absorbed in the pur-  
suits of wealth or even in the develop-  
ment of the resources of the country  
they cannot expect that their sons  
and daughters will have aims and am-  
bitions greatly differing from their  
own. The school that is placed in a  
community where the love of learning  
is strong will be successful in spite  
of many obstacles. It is the  
students that make the university.  
Good scholars may come from homes  
where there is little learning, but not  
from those where knowledge is de-  
prized. And what is true of the home  
is true of the city or state.

When the universities of Canada  
were founded the desire for knowledge  
and an appreciation of its value were  
all but universal among Canadian  
people. Can as much be said in these  
days of rapid development and of  
eager pursuit of gain?

There is much criticism of the im-  
migration laws, and it seems as if  
barriers were needlessly placed in the  
way of efficient and industrious but  
poor people who would willingly come  
to this country. There are many hun-  
dreds of people even in this rich and  
thickly populated province who would  
find it very difficult to bring their  
families to Great Britain even if they  
knew that by doing so they would  
greatly improve their circumstances.  
Yet here wages are high and employ-  
ment is constant. How much more  
difficult must this be in an overcrowded  
country where work is scarce and ill  
paid! Not only in populous centres but  
in the villages and country districts  
there are industrious working  
people who find that to keep their  
families in comfort they must spend  
all they earn, and wait till their chil-  
dren are able to help to make pro-  
vision for the future. These are the  
very people whose help would be most  
valuable to Canada. Their children  
would grow up in the country and be  
ready to take positions when they  
were old enough. It is stated that  
there are many such families who  
would be glad to come to Canada if  
they had the means. Most of us know  
that it would not be hard for capable  
people who are men or women to re-  
turn the money advanced to pay their  
passage to any part of Canada. In  
our own city women, recently arrived,  
have gone to work to help their hus-  
bands and fathers and many of these  
will, in a short time, be in comfortable  
circumstances. It must not be forgot-  
ten that one of the greatest needs of  
this immense land is strong, willing,  
skillful hands. Money may be wasted  
and its former owner become a bur-  
den on the community, but the man  
or woman who can work will always  
be worth something where there is  
work to be done. It is to be hoped  
that Canada's doors will be opened  
wide enough to admit the people, how-  
ever poor, for whom there is work,  
and who are ready and able to do it.

It appears that there is likely to be  
difficulty in securing lads for the navy.  
It is not surprising that this should  
be the case at first. Few women are  
willing to part from their young sons,  
and a naval training makes it neces-  
sary to allow them to leave home  
young. There are many opportunities  
for boys and young men to earn money  
in this country, and the salaries paid  
in the navy are not large. If there  
were any immediate need for the ser-  
vices of men volunteers would not be  
wanting. It is not hard to get re-  
cruits for the Boy's Scouts or the  
Cadet Corps for the boys can receive  
their training at home. But the navy  
is quite another matter. When Cana-  
dian mothers feel it to be their duty  
to spare their sons for their country's  
service, not the least of the difficul-  
ties of manning the navy will have  
vanished.

There is a great deal of truth and  
good feeling in the following little ar-  
ticle written by Judge Merton for the  
Toronto Star.

"What cruel things letters are when  
they are written hurriedly! Words  
are so hard and the tone the writer  
thought went with the words the  
reader didn't use at all. And all the  
sweet and tender things that went  
into the spaces between the lines were  
lost on the journey. Perhaps the  
writer was a bit over-sensitive! The day  
had been weary with the one and the  
waiting over-long for the other, and  
everything was criss-cross, and the  
nights take so long to live out when  
you are sad, and an aching heart is  
so heavy a load to carry."

"Don't you think we should always  
refuse to write unless we are happy,  
or at least, hopeful? Don't you think  
we should keep our doubts and fears  
and suspicions, our misgivings, our  
fault-finders, and our gossip, out of  
our letters? If we have the dolor-  
ful dumps, we will be the better by the  
time the letter has gone from here to  
there but the poor recipient will pass  
under the cloud of our complaints or  
our misgivings."

"We must have our little hard places  
in life, but we needn't pass them on to  
other people. And so, when we settle  
ourselves to write to our nears and  
dears, or our far-aways and over-the-  
seas, let us see that we are happy-  
hearted, and that the letter goes off  
heavy with love and trust and tender-  
ness, and not with the gloom with  
which we have no right to surround  
ourselves, and which it is a shame to  
pass along to others, perhaps those  
whom we would not willingly hurt  
even to the pain of a pin-prick."

Is there any good reason why school-  
houses, both in town and country,  
should be ugly? Booker Washington,  
who writes in a late number of the  
"Outlook," does not think that there  
is. He would like the state architect  
an architect or engineer whose duty  
it would be to make the school, not  
only a "House Beautiful," but one  
adapted to the needs of the children of  
each neighborhood. This should not be  
looked on as the dream of an enthu-  
siast. The children spend many hours  
of each day in the schoolroom, and  
the influence of beautiful surroundings  
is one that would make their whole  
future life both happier and better. In  
our own province, especially, there is  
much that the teacher of a country  
school could do, besides the very im-  
portant work now accomplished. In  
many of the schools the number of  
scholars is small and it would not be  
hard to make the school room almost  
a part of the home. That is it would  
not be so if the people of the district  
co-operated with the teacher. If, in  
the first place, the schoolhouse were  
pretty and the ground around it nicely  
laid out, it should not be difficult to  
surround it with flowers and vines and  
perhaps a few fruit trees. The culti-  
vation of these would not, it has been  
proved, not only in other countries,  
but in some parts of our own, delay  
or interfere with the education of the  
children. On the contrary, it would  
give them a fresh interest in their  
school life, and create a new bond  
between them and their teacher, who  
would be looked upon as a fellow  
worker, and not a mere taskmaster  
or mistress, as is too often the case.  
Besides, there would, in the school-  
yard, be many opportunities of  
teaching lessons of value to the pupil  
in the work of the farm. It is true  
enough, most teachers would them-  
selves be learners, and many experi-  
ments would fail. But the advantages  
to be gained are so many and so great  
that they would be well worth hard  
work and some sacrifices.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

#### Court of Appeal

Cunningham v. Stockham—Vendor  
and purchaser—Timber limits—Option  
for sale of—Contract—Specific per-  
formance—Acceptance—Reasonable  
time—Time of the essence.

Defendant, on the 4th of September,  
1908, agreed under seal to give to  
plaintiff the exclusive right to pur-  
chase certain timber limits at \$1.50  
per acre, plaintiff to examine and  
cruise the limits within thirty days  
from the date of the agreement, when,  
if accepted, plaintiff was to pay \$2,000  
and the balance in equal portions as  
stipulated. The cruising, which was  
effected within thirty days, was satis-  
factory.

Held (Martin, J.A., dissenting):  
That the option never became a com-  
plete contract, and that the examina-  
tion and cruising, although the result was  
satisfactory to the plaintiff, and so  
intimated by him, did not constitute  
an acceptance of the option; that the  
option should have been accepted  
within thirty days, or within a reason-  
able time thereafter; that a tender  
made on the 23rd of October, 1908, was  
not in the circumstances a reasonable  
time, and the plaintiff could not ob-  
tain specific performance.

Bodwell, K.C., and Elliott, K.C.,  
for appellant; Fell, for respondent.

Swift et al. v. David et al.

Agreement, construction of—Coven-  
ant to pay for mortgage—Arbitration  
clause—Whether covenant to pay and  
covenant to refer to arbitration sepa-  
rate, or concurrent and collateral  
provisions—Right of action—Costs  
thrown away by abortive trial.

Defendant David, who, with his as-  
sociates, were the owners of practi-  
cally all the stock in the Fraser River  
Lumber Company, entered into an  
agreement with the plaintiff, Swift

and his associates, for the sale of the  
latter of 6,700 shares in the company,  
to be paid for as set out in the agree-  
ment. Attached to the agreement was  
a schedule setting out the assets be-  
longing to the company, and in the  
agreement there was a provision by  
which David guaranteed that the tim-  
ber on the limits owned by the com-  
pany should run equal to the number  
of feet shown in the schedule. The  
agreement further provided that if the  
purchasers failed to find the quantity  
of timber in the limits, and the parties  
failed to agree on a settlement of such  
shortage, a committee composed of  
three men, one named by each of the  
parties and a third by those two so  
named, should make a finding, and  
their decision should be final.

The action came on for trial before  
Morrison, J., but before any evidence  
was taken the question was argued  
whether under the agreement the refer-  
ence to arbitration was a condition  
precedent to the right of action or  
whether the covenant to pay for any  
shortage and the covenant to refer to  
arbitration were collateral and con-  
current covenants. The two clauses  
in question read as follows:

"Third: First party is to give a  
satisfactory guarantee to second party  
that the quantity of timber on the dis-  
posed tract of land as shown by the  
statement of the Fraser River Saw  
Mills, Ltd., Corporation, under their  
statement of April 30, 1907, copy of  
which is attached hereto and made  
a part hereof, is true and accurate, it  
being the intention and made one of  
the conditions of this trade that the  
timber shall at least run equal in  
quantity to the number of feet shown  
in the attached statement.

"Fourth: Second parties, are, to  
have until September 1, 1907, to cruise  
and verify the figures on the attached  
statement of April 30, 1907, regarding  
the quantity of timber on said vari-  
ous tracts, and in event of all of the  
tracts, from a cruising or other verifi-  
cation failing to reach the quantity  
represented in the attached statement,  
first party is to repay second party in  
just proportion that the amount of  
shortage bears to the value of the  
total number of feet of timber esti-  
mated to be on said tracts as appears  
in said attached statement bearing  
date of April 30, 1907.

"It is further agreed that in event  
second party fails to find the quantity  
of timber on said tracts represented  
by the statement of April 30, 1907,  
attached hereto and said first party fails  
to agree on a basis of settlement con-  
cerning such shortage, then and in  
that event an arbitration committee  
composed of three men, one named by  
each of the respective parties hereto,  
and the two thus named agreeing on  
and naming a third, which arbitra-  
tion committee will and shall have full  
power to settle the matter regarding  
shortage, and whose action and deci-  
sion in the matter shall be final.

"In event the two parties so named  
as the arbitration members fail for  
any reason to agree on or name a third  
party within thirty days after their  
appointment on the committee, then  
and in that event, the judge of the  
District Court of New Westminster,  
District of British Columbia, shall  
name the third party, and the decision by  
any two of said committee above re-  
ferred to shall be considered and  
treated as the decision of the whole  
and accepted as final."

Held, on appeal, per Macdonald, C.  
J.A., and Gallher, J.A. (Irving, J.A.,  
dissenting), that as the covenant to  
pay for shortage and the covenant to  
refer to arbitration were independent,  
collateral covenants, the reference to  
arbitration was not a condition prece-  
dent to the bringing of an action.

Per Martin J.A.: That as the  
clause referring to arbitration con-  
tained no operative words, the court  
could not supply them.

Held, also, that the plaintiff should  
have the costs thrown away by reason  
of the abortive trial.

Davis, K.C., for appellants; Bod-  
well, K.C., for respondents.

#### Before Gregory, J.

In the matter of the Land Registry  
Act and in the matter of the petition  
of Nell F. Dalglish.

Gregory, J.: This is an appeal by  
way of a petition from the decision of  
the District Registrar at Kamloops,  
who refused to register the trans-  
fer of title to certain lands in the Re-  
gister of Indefeasible Fees on the sole  
ground that the conveyance to him  
did not contain the usual covenants  
for title; he was therefore not satis-  
fied that the petitioner "had a good  
safe holding and marketable title in  
fee simple" as required by sec. 15 of  
the Act, cap. 23, Stats., 1906.

Secs. 83 to 91 provide ample powers  
for reviewing such decision. The  
effect of the Registrar's conclusion,  
if sustained, would be to declare un-  
safe and unmarketable any title tak-  
en through a trustee who had not en-  
tered into the same covenants which  
a grantor usually enters into when  
dealing with property of which he is  
the legal and beneficial owner.

Dart, on Vendors and Purchasers  
7th Ed., p. 92, says, subject to express  
stipulations, fiduciary vendors must  
show a marketable title—that is, a  
title which at all times and under all  
circumstances may be forced on an  
unwilling purchaser, and are in all  
respects liable to a purchaser as if  
they were absolute and beneficial  
owners, except that they ordinarily  
enter into no covenants against en-  
cumbrances implied by their convey-  
ing as trustees; and at page 59 he  
includes under the term "fiduciary  
vendors" mortgages with powers of  
sale, and at page 787 he says there  
is no authority for holding that a pur-  
chaser who can obtain the legal estate  
can make the absence of a good string  
of covenants for title a valid ground  
for objecting to the title: see Lindley,  
L. J., in Scott vs. Alvarez (1895), 1  
Ch., 596 at 606.

In this case there is no suggestion  
that the mortgage did not possess  
the legal estate, and that it has been  
passed on to the petitioner, who  
therefore has a good safe holding  
and marketable title which should be  
registered.

As there can be no order for costs  
against the Government, and the Re-  
gistrar does not appear to have been  
actuated by improper motives, there  
will be no order for costs for either  
party.

Fulton, K.C., for the petitioner;  
Cornwall for the Registrar.

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trip cannot be excelled in any part of  
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## ANOTHER PLUM FOR WATT'S COLTS

Victoria Had an Easy Time Scalping Innocents of Seattle in Yesterday's Performance at Ball Yard

A comparatively featureless game was that of yesterday between Victoria and Ellers (Seattle) baseball teams at the Royal Athletic field. That is unless remark is made of the fact that the home nine's eight runs were made in couples, that the Ellers got a man home in the initial inning, and they didn't see the home plate, or that, being Ladies' Day, the fair sex occupied a goodly part of the grandstand and livened the proceedings by showing appreciation of fast work without their usual bashfulness.

Honestly, however, the play was just a little too one-sided to furnish the zest, the ginger, and that indefinable something that causes the fans to hush up on their hind legs and shout, to hush out the players until they are brought to a proper understanding of their responsibility—yes, it was too apparently Victoria's all the way. Still that wasn't the local's fault. They played at their normal pace and the visitors couldn't keep up. That was all there was to it.

### Fans Were Glad

After scoring once in the opening inning and that with some pretty hitting and base-running, it seemed well for the Ellers. Therefore when Victoria started things right after the fans were glad. There was Wattlet's and Moulton's hits without any bickering. And then Fryberg popped in a dinky one. It ought to have been gathered in, but it wasn't, and Wattlet's crooked the plate. Little "Pete" McQuade duplicated Fryberg's performance, with a high one better placed, and Moulton scored. There you have the story.

Surpliss, who had found his feet, had little difficulty in the second and, as a matter of fact, wasn't bothered for the rest of the game. Victoria went up two more. Brown landing for a blow daisy-cutter that put him on the initial bag. "Lofty" Robertson intended his touch for a sacrifice, but poor fielding allowed him to arrive. Wattlet hit and Brown was over the last leg safe.

### A Clever Touch

And now occurred a play which showed that Wattlet had his wits about him and that the Ellers were asleep. Watt was on first and Robertson on third. On the pitcher's throw the former ran, purposely getting caught off. The Pioneers bent their energies trying to nab Watt and, meanwhile, "Brook" scored. Oh, what a howl from the bleachers, what a roar to the Ellers, and what a shout when even Watt managed to land secure on the second bag.

Victoria had a narrow escape in the first of the third. The visitors found the bases, but a timely double put their chances out of gear and the tide rested about them. The home side had another near run in this inning and, after a blank fourth, the Ellers gave signs of coming to life. They were beginning to find Surpliss, not to any serious extent, just enough to let them know that the ball was there. With a little infield pinging-assisted by some slow connecting with bases, some of the Ellers nine got away. Then a pop flew over Surpliss' head. He got his eye glued on it and followed it as the wind blew it hither and thither. Finally he had to do a contortionist stunt to get his glove in the way. Nothing succeeded like success. He was surprised even more than the crowd, and grinned at the cheering ones. It saved the situation.

It isn't necessary to go into the rest of the game in detail. There was nothing out of the common about it. The scorers' mathematically correct figuring puts it in a nutshell. It follows:

The Score.									
A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Wattlet, 1b.	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moulton, 1b.	5	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1
Murray, 2b.	5	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
Fryberg, r.f.	4	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1
McQuade, s.s.	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
McDonald, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Brown, c.f.	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson, c.	4	1	1	12	1	0	0	0	0
Surpliss, p.	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
<hr/>									
Ellers' Pioneers.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.			
Young, c.f.	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Evans, s.s.	4	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0
Kerry, c.	5	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	0
Higginbottom, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Crenk, 1b.	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Hilton, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0

## EASTERN LACROSSE

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At Toronto—Montreal, 6; To-  
ronto, 3.

At Cornwall—Nationals, 5;  
Cornwall, 0.

Summary.—Two-base hits: Moulton, Fryberg. Sacrifice hit: Hilton. Struck out: by Surpliss 10, by Hovey 6. Bases on balls: by Surpliss 3. Wild pitch: Surpliss. Double plays: McQuade to Moulton. Left on bases: Ellers 10, Victoria 6. Time of game: 1 hour 10 minutes. Umpire: Geo. Burnes.

### NOTES

What was the matter with the Ellers? Two things—lack of ability to connect with Surpliss' twists and carelessness in the field. No use talking, those Pioneers may have seemed marks in the field yesterday, but some of the errors are not chargeable to native inefficiency, but to a "don't give a darn" spirit.

That new pitcher for the Seattle nine didn't show much better than he who, on Friday night, was hit up for eight runs in one inning.

Again remark must be made of "Pete" McQuade. Of course "Pete" will feel rather bashful with so much publicity, but more and more it becomes evident that the little one is a born player. He handles himself so well at short stop, much better than earlier in the season. Murray should have caught that throw from "Pete" and got the double. True, it was rather hard, but not so much so that it couldn't have been squeezed.

Erberg, you're a failure in the garden. At least you were yesterday.

That playing "catch" in the field while the game is in progress doesn't look business-like from the grand stand. It keeps slipshod.

Again Kelly, catcher for the Ellers, constrains a word of praise. He handles the bat downright prettily. Some of us have fallen dead in love with his style.

A few stayed to watch the Beacon Hill-Emerson match. Most wanted to see Steele in the box. Much has been said about that boy, but there hasn't been a great deal of exaggeration. He is real graceful and has an effective batful of benders.

## TENNIS PAVILION ALMOST READY

New Quarters for Victoria Club Open in Couple of Days—Players Were Out in Force Yesterday

Both the Victoria and the Kingston street tennis courts were active yesterday afternoon in spite of the heavy wind.

At the former the breeze was not felt to any extent, and there were many out to test the new grass areas and the cinder. Among those who are noticed frequently with racquets in hand are Bernie Schwengers, rated as the Pacific Northwest top-notch, Conrad Schwengers, Jack Camble and J. Leeming. All of these men are possible choices for Victoria's team to the international championships at Spokane next month. Of course the former goes beyond peradventure. It is hoped that he may be able to lay low J. Tyler, his old-time rival.

It was thought that Schwenger's companion or companions to Spokane would be chosen yesterday. The committee, however, has deferred action. The suggestion has been made that four players be sent away—two for the singles, and a double. Should, however, only two be appointed it is probable that the naming of who is to partner Schwenger will be postponed until Messrs. Conrad Schwengers, Camble and Leeming are seen on the courts in regl matches.

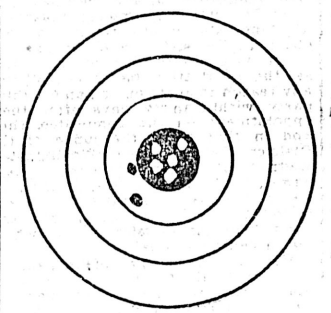
The new pavilion is practically completed. It will be opened in a couple of days.

## RIFLEMEN FACE A STRONG GALE

Attendance at Clover Point Not As Good Yesterday Because of Wind—Scoring Also Comparatively Poor

The strong wind yesterday afternoon was the cause of a great falling off in attendance at Clover Point rifle range just about one-third of the usual number turning out to face the gale. Naturally shooting was not of

## Fine Score at 600 Yard Mark



R. S. M. McDougall's five bull-eyes and two inners from the 600-yard range.

a very high order. Sergt. Parker was high man with \$9 for the spoon in the first class.

Next Saturday there will be a league shoot and a good attendance is desired.

R. S. M. Macdougall was not competing for a spoon.

The following are the best scores made:

	First Class.	200	500	600	Tot
R. M. S. McDougall, all, W.O.	30	26	33	89	
Sgt. Parker, winner	30	26	29	85	
Sgt. Richardson	26	23	25	74	
Doctor Hall	30	28	25	83	
Sgt. Carr	30	30	22	82	
Gnr. Winsby	31	26	24	81	
Corpl. Birch	28	32	20	80	
<hr/>					
Gnr. Maysmith, wnr	27	26	26	79	
Gnr. Nell	29	26	22	77	
Gnr. Danby	22	24	27	73	
Gnr. de Carteret	21	27	24	72	
<hr/>					
Gnr. Stevens, winner	27	24	20	71	
Gnr. Mann	22	19	13	54	
Gnr. Gillen	23	23	8	54	
Gnr. Drensilson	21	21	10	52	

## BASEBALL RESULTS

NORTHWESTERN.				
The Clubs' Standing.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Spokane	27	23	.540	
Vancouver	26	23	.510	
Tacoma	25	25	.500	
Seattle	22	27	.448	

	R.	H.	E.
Spokane	8	...	...
Vancouver	8	...	...
Tacoma	3	...	...
Seattle	1	...	...

American.				
	R.	H.	E.	
New York	4	8	4	
Detroit	3	6	1	
Philadelphia	6	10	1	
St. Louis	2	8	5	
Washington	3	11	0	
Chicago	0	6	2	
At Cleveland—Boston-Cleveland, no game, rain.				

National.				
	R.	H.	E.	
Philadelphia	5	6	0	
Pittsburg	0	7	5	
At Chicago—Chicago-New York, postponed, rain.				
At Brooklyn—St. Louis-Brooklyn, postponed, rain.				
At Boston—Cincinnati-Boston, postponed, rain.				

Eastern.			
First game:	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....	4	6	3
Baltimore .....	1	10	3
Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .....	7	7	1
Newark .....	1	5	2
At Jersey City—Providence-Jersey City, postponed, rain.			
At Toronto—Buffalo-Toronto, postponed, rain.			
At Montreal — Rochester-Montreal, postponed, rain.			

## ONE DESIGN BOATS MAY RACE HERE

Seattle Yachtsmen Talk of Bringing Number of Fourteen Foot Dinghy Yachts Here For Big Regatta

SEATTLE, June 11.—A movement is on foot among the Seattle yachtsmen to inaugurate a new one-design class of sailing boats to be done in time to participate in the international regatta, which will be held in Victoria July 4-6.

The class selected will probably be the fourteen foot dinghy, which has recently been adopted, and is now being raced by the B. C. Racing Dinghy Association, of Vancouver. This type has proved very popular in the Terminal City, where the first batch of half a dozen boats are being rapidly supplemented by new entries. Races take place every Saturday afternoon, and the boats are so evenly matched that navigating ability practically decides each event. The owners of the little craft declare that they are more fun to race than craft of considerably larger dimensions.

C. O. Julian, well known to Seattle yachtsmen, and F. G. T. Lucas, secretary of the Northwestern International Yacht Racing Association, are responsible for this new association, which was started last winter. Designs were furnished by C. D. Mower, of New York City. The boats of the North Vancouver Club were built by W. W. Gilmour, of that city. Two of them are owned and raced by ladies, a fact which bears witness to their safety and general facility of handling.

### The Dimensions

The extreme specifications call for a boat 14 feet overall 5 feet 8 inch beam, 16 inches draft with a maximum of 140 square feet of sail. Planking is of 3-8 inch white pine with oak frames spaced at six inches.

A description of the sail includes a mast 14 feet 4 inches above deck, a boom 14 feet 3 inches and a 13 foot gaff. The hoist of the sail is 7 feet 3 inches, foot 14 feet, leech 22 feet 6 inches. Everything is copper fastened and varnished. A steel centre-board of 3-8 inch steel, 4 feet 5 inches in its greatest dimension gives good stability. These boats can be built for approximately \$125.

It is hoped that enough recruits from the Seattle yachtsmen can be found to make up a team of at least three to send to Victoria to sail for an international prize, which will undoubtedly be offered through the dinghy racing association if the boats from the States materialize. As it takes less than three weeks to turn out one or a dozen of these boats, there is still time before the regatta.

## SPOILS OF WAR WERE PRESENTED

Winners in Boys' Field Meet Receive Medals—McCallum Gets Handsome Beasley Cup for All-Round Title

The ceremony of the distribution of the prizes won at the Y.M.C.A. field sports held at Oak Bay two weeks ago took place at the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Blanchard street, yesterday evening.

Gathered around the billiard table in the hall, the athletes received their rewards amidst the noisy demonstrations of their friends. Mr. Brace congratulated the boys on the success which they had achieved, and announced that the prizes which had been obtained this year were better than had ever been presented by the association heretofore. This was in a large measure due to the energy with which Mr. Warren Long, who had charge of the sports, carried out the work.

McCallum, who it will be remembered won the highest number of points during the afternoon was present, and besides receiving the handsome cup presented by Mr. Beasley, also took off seven medals for first and second prizes. He obtained a total of 27 points, as against his next competitor 15.

### Vote of Thanks

At the conclusion of the distribution a vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Beasley for the handsome cup which he presented, and which was won by McCallum, and also for the great interest which he has taken in all the athletics during the last year. Another vote of thanks was moved for the manner in which Mr. Long, Mr. Brace and the committee had carried out the arrangements.

### The Big Meet

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Brace made the announcement that it was most probable that the championship Field Meet for the province would be held in Victoria this year. In former years the meet has been held in August, but arrangements are now being made to hold it in September, at the time of the provincial exhibition. This will be done if Vancouver and Nanaimo will agree to the proposition. There would be a great advantage if this could be arranged, as the exhibition would grant a larger amount for prizes than could be otherwise arranged and besides the attendance and interest which would be taken in the meet would be much greater than previously has been the case.



A MATTER OF TASTE!  
BUT  
DRINKING THORPE'S  
GINGER ALE  
SHOWS  
GOOD TASTE

## Smoke the Silver Tip Cigar

Made of clear Havana filler. Its the best cigar on the market.

Office and Factory, 1046 MASON STREET.

## NOTICE

I, Wilfrid Miller, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Goldstream hotel, situated at Goldstream, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence first day of July, 1910.  
(Signed) WILFRID MILLER.  
May 19th, 1910.

Mr. Brace also announced that this year a provincial junior championship would be introduced for the younger athletes under the age of eighteen. This is an innovation and will do much to encourage the younger element, and in doing this will provide plenty of material in the sporting line for years to come.

Mr. Brace thinks that in this Victoria stands an excellent chance against the rest of the province. There are a number of good runners in the city under the age of eighteen, and a track team could easily be formed which would compare favorably with any from any other part of the province.

## HURDLE HANDICAP RECORD BROKEN

Harvard Man Set New Mark for America at Sports in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stormy weather with a wet infield and running track disappointed thousands of invited guests of the New York Athletic club at Travers Island today. A fairly representative gathering was on hand, however.

Gardner, of Harvard, broke the American record in the 352 yard hurdle handicap. Starting from scratch he won handily in 44 1-5 seconds, the previous record being 44 4-5 seconds made over the same track by the late F. C. Puffer in 1894.

Sheppard and Kiviat had entered for the one mile run handicap, but neither started. Wilton C. Paul, of the University of Pennsylvania, running from scratch won, leading from the first lap. His time, 4:31 1-5 was very good considering the weather.

The New York Athletic club four, Haywood, Walker, Frick and Gleson, won the 2,400 yard relay race from teams representing Columbia and the Mohawk athletic clubs in 5:12. Gleson's time for the last 600 yards was 1:15.

## Tied World's Record CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11.—In the college home field meet this afternoon Wilson Coes, the crack sprinter, tied the world's one hundred yard dash time, 9 3-5 seconds.

## JOHNSON WORKED HARD YESTERDAY

Boxed Eighteen Rounds in All, Four With Al. Kaufman Being Especially Strenuous.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Jack Johnson had the best work out of his training schedule this afternoon. There were eleven rounds of boxing, of which four were two minute contests with Al. Kaufman. In addition the champion boxed four rounds with George Cotton and three with Dave Mills.

It is judged from the line of work Johnson is pulling that he expects to receive a pummeling in the stomach from Jeffries. To prepare for this, Johnson, is allowing his sparring partners to hit him in the middle. Al. Kaufman was instructed to play for the champion's stomach. With 200 pounds of good weight to back him up Kaufman wrestled Johnson around the ring in much better shape than any of the colored man's regular sparring partners.

Madame Bernhardt's Partnership PARIS, June 11.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is about to join M. le Bargy, of the Comedie Francaise, in a new combination. M. le Bargy will introduce \$50,000 into the partnership, and also the rights of production of several plays.

M. Rostand has had a "Faust" up his sleeve for years, and the play is nearly finished. He has almost promised it to M. le Bargy, and has tentatively proposed it to Madame Bernhardt. The idea is that she should bring it out when she comes back from America next spring and when M. le Bargy has finally left the Comedie Francaise. The public would then see a "Faust" by Edmond Rostand, with M. le Bargy as the Doctor and Madame Sarah as Mephistopheles, which ought to be a remarkable experience.

## E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED, LIABILITY.

MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS AND RAKES  
BRANTFORD BUGGIES AND CARTS  
GILSON'S GASOLINE ENGINES  
PELTER COAL OIL ENGINES  
etc., etc.

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS

## SUMMER NOVELTIES FOR MEN'S WEAR

Shirts, fancy striped patterns and a large range of plain colors, nearly every shade, soft fronts, with and without collars,



## TENNIS

## LACROSSE

## SOCCER

## AQUATICS

## BASEBALL

## ATHLETICS

VANCOUVER FALLS  
BEFORE ALBION

Visitors Bit Dust In Match  
Local Cricketers In Excellent  
Matches — Other Games' Results

Of the three cricket matches of yesterday afternoon the only one in which a Victoria eleven was engaged with an outside force—the Albion A. vs. Vancouver—the Victorians were successful by a score of 174 to 102. At Work Point the Victoria team beat the Garrison and, in the last game, the University School was overcome by the Albion B aggregation by 101—23.

## Vancouver Beaten

The match was played at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon. It was a pleasant game, somewhat marred by the high wind, and resulted in a win for the Albions by 72 runs. The Albions batted first and put up 174 runs, the chief contributors being E. W. Ismay, 42; H. A. Ismay, 34; D. Hallam, 23 and P. Bolton, 43. L. B. Trimen and J. Anderson shared the bowling honors for the Albions. For Vancouver the chief scores were, E. W. Hilton, 21; P. T. Thompson, 16; and K. A. Auty, not out, 16.

The scores:

Albions	
C. W. Scott b Crane	6
L. B. Trimen b Murphy	4
H. A. Ismay b Crane	34
W. Gregson c Hilton b Crane	2
E. W. Ismay b Ramsden b Hingworth	12
M. B. Lloyd b Ramsden	3
P. Bolton b Crane	43
D. Hallam run out	23
P. Ashby c Thompson b Crane	1
J. Anderson b Crane	0
H. E. Southern not out	1
Extras	5
Total	174

Vancouver		
C. Nelson lbw. b Trimen	9	
F. Murphy b Anderson	7	
P. Winlerly b Anderson	5	
C. Hillingworth run out	5	
J. Crane c Grogan b Anderson	3	
C. E. Hiltton c Lloyd b Trimen	21	
J. B. Remsen b and b Trimen	5	
P. Egerton c and b Trimen	7	
T. Thompson b Anderson b Ismay	1	
K. A. Army not out	16	
D. W. Johnson b E. W. Ismay	6	
Extras	2	
Total	102	

The Victoria C. C. team visited the Garrison grounds at Work Point yesterday afternoon, and won easily by 178 to 66. Five Victoria batsmen reached double figures, as did "Mr. Extras," but J. H. Gillespie and A. F. R. Martin secured between them the large proportion of the score, the former scoring 82 by good cricket and the latter 41.

Full score and analysis:	
Garrison	
Co.Q.M.Sgt. Askey, c and b W. York.	7
R. Stevens b Gooch	7
G.Ser. Robertson hit wkt. b Gooch.	6
Gr. Carter c Scott b Gooch.	2
Gr. Thomas b W. York.	2
Q.M.Sgt. McDonald lbw. b Gooch.	9
Gr. Cross run out	11
Gr. Needham b W. York	3
Gr. Ingle b Gooch	0
Cpl. Wyndham b Gooch	5
R. Gale not out	10
Extras	4
Total	66

Bowling Analysis

Garrison	O.	M.	R.	W.	Aver.
W. York	12	5	29	3	6.56
W. P. Gooch	11.1	2	32	6	5.33
Victoria					
Stevens	12.5	1	34	6	5.66
Askey	16	1	61	2	30.5
Ingle	6	0	28	1	28
Cross	2	0	0	0	0
Roberson	7	0	37	0	—
Cross bowled a wide.					

This game was played on the University grounds and resulted in a win for the Albions by 78 runs. The Albions batted first and put together 101, the best score being 21 not out by H. W. P. The school made a very poor showing, being all dismissed for 23.

This game was played on the University grounds and resulted in a win for the Albions by 78 runs. The Albions batted first and put together 101, the best score being 21 not out by R. White. The school made a very poor showing, being all dismissed for 23.

The scores:

Albion	
R. C. Cooper c Rich b Barnacle . . .	0
C. A. Forsyth c Mathews b Barnacle . .	14
C. Gifford lbw. b Barnacle . . . . .	15
H. H. Pegler run out . . . . .	10
B. E. Lefevre b Rich . . . . .	12
J. Wicks b Rich . . . . .	3

H. J. Anderson b McGuigan	21
J. C. Barnacle b White	1
J. C. Barnacle b White	0
J. Best b Barnacle	0
L. Taylor c Spencer b Sparks	5
E. Kirehen b Rich	2
Extras	8
Total	101

University	
J. C. Barnacle b White	1
Rich b Cooper	2
P. A. Sparks c Anderson b White	5
McGuigan c Cooper b White	2
W. D. Best b Cooper	2
Thorsen b White	1
Bell-Irving c White b Taylor	2

Tomorrow evening, at Beacon Hill, the Fifth Regiment team will try conclusions with the Beacon Hill bunch in a league game, when the soldiers will make a determined attempt to take their opponents into camp.

BALL GAME AND  
RACE CALLED

The husky nine representatives of the Seattle Athletic club's baseball department failing to arrive on yesterday's boat to meet the James Bay team as advertised, both the game and the mile race between T. Davidson and J. P. Sweeney, billed as a side attraction, were called off. It is probable, however, that Sweeney and Davidson will seek the earliest opportunity to decide the issue.

BEACON HILL GETS  
SEVERE REVENGE

Empress Baseball Nine Trimmed in Yesterday Afternoon's Match at Royal Athletic

The Beacon Hill team handed the Empress nine a decided defeat at the Royal Athletic park yesterday, taking revenge for a previous game by the score of 18 to 3. The boys from Beacon Hill were determined to reverse the score of a few evenings ago and took the lead from the start, every member of the team fattening his batting average. They secured a total of sixteen safe hits, the majority of which counted in the score.

In the field they gave a good exhibition of ball accepting forty-three chances with only three errors.

The Empress on the other hand appeared to be nervous before the large crowd that saw the commencement of the game and went to pieces making no less than 11 errors and were unable to connect for more than six safeties.

The Beacon Hill team secured one run in the first innings, three in the second, four in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth, one in the seventh and one in the ninth. The Empress boys were unable to cross the plate until the fifth when they put two runs across and added the additional in the seventh.

Chas. Surplice umpired the game and gave general satisfaction.

ARRANGE TO RACE  
RIVAL YACHTS

Alexandra and Spirit I Probably Will Meet In Next Month's International Regatta

While no definite decision has been reached it is probable that the yachts Alexandra and Spirit I, the former a life design with its home in Vancouver, and the latter a Geary handiwork and owned in Victoria, will be brought together in a race feature for the forthcoming international regatta.

The proposition has been considered and has met with the approval and the endorsement of the club management. Only one thing stands in the way, and that is of a financial character. If enough money is received to enable the conduct of the regatta proper and to offer sufficient inducement as well for such a contest the step will be taken.

Discussing the question yesterday one of the officials said: "Vancouver yachtsmen are still doubtful as to which of the yachts is the faster, and have suggested to the Victoria club that another contest be arranged for the regatta. Local officials feel that such a competition would prove an additional attraction, and they are considering whether it is possible to offer a trophy of sufficient value to promote the contest."

While collecting subscriptions for the regatta some of the merchants of Victoria, unfortunately, were overlooked, and it is quite possible that these gentlemen, who have the city's future at heart, would be most willing to subscribe to make Victoria proud by having the honor of conducting the finest international regatta in the history of the northwest.

Subscriptions will be gladly received by the honorary treasurer of the V. Y. C. Mr. C. Scott Whitting, Promiss Block.

grand stand cushions at the final call of time. The backers of the Vancouver team, weakened as it was by the desertion of several players, after last Saturday's game at New Westminster, when the score closed at 10 to 4 in the Royals' favor, were surprised at the way Con Jones' men held down the champions.

Weldy Clarke, who tended the flags for Vancouver, made a number of sensational stops, and fully justified his position in an emergency.

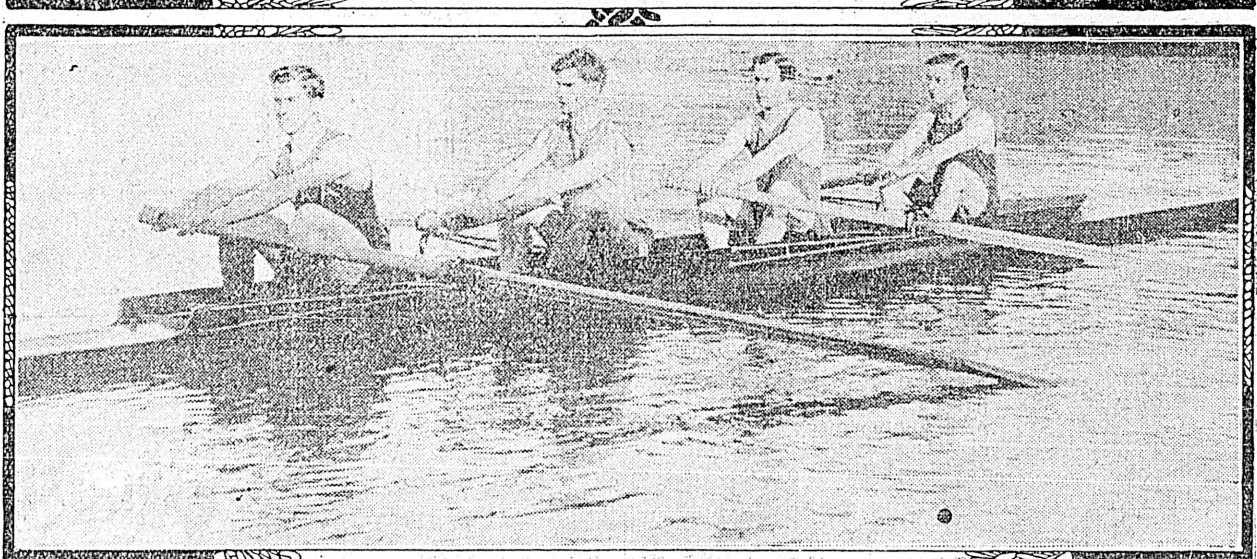
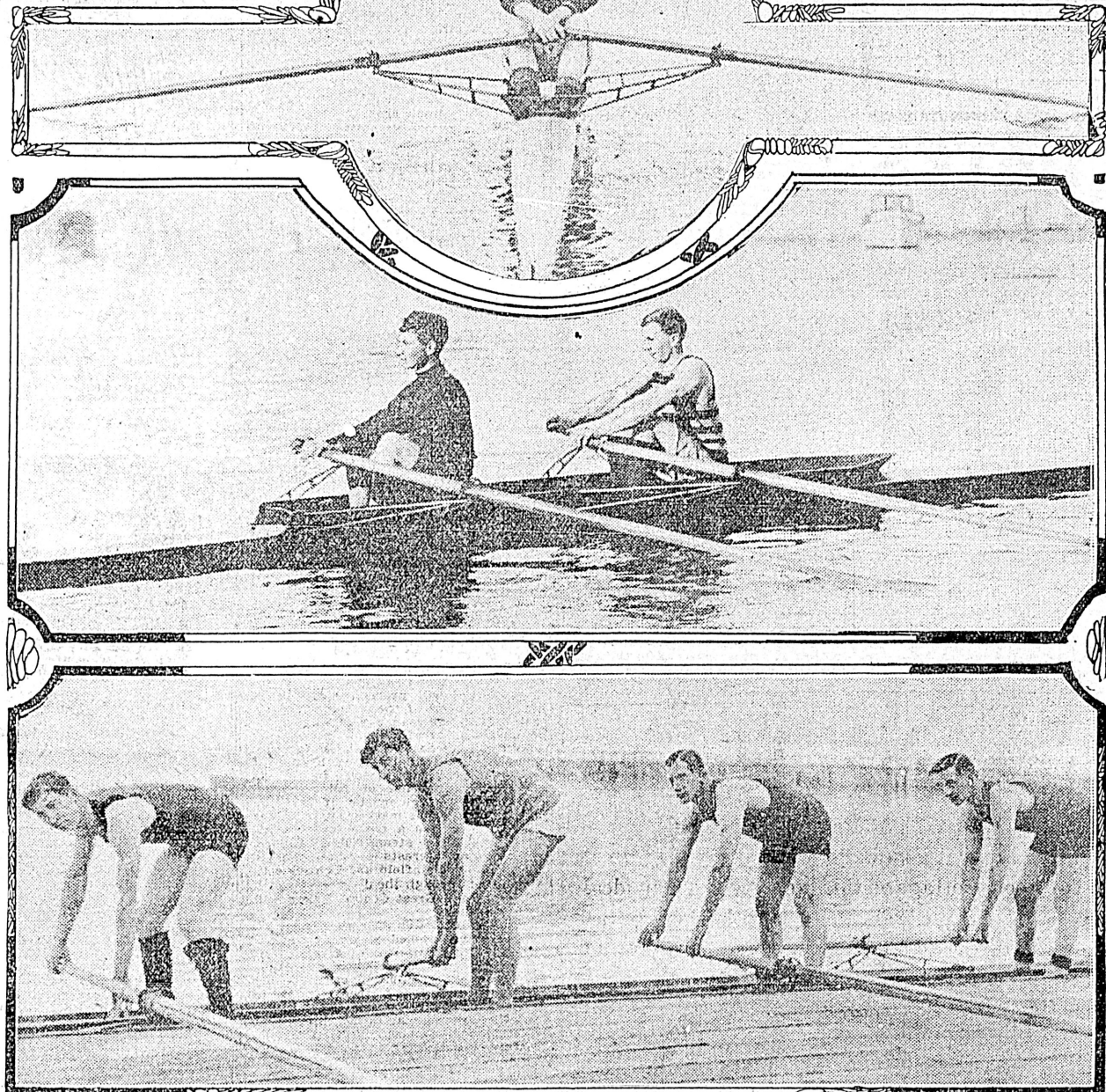
The defence end of each twelve was far superior to the home, and this was largely accountable for the small score of the day, though the attacking divisions limbered up considerably after half time.

Altogether, though the match was close and exciting, the form displayed was not so good as has been seen previously on both sides this season.

Practice This Morning  
The Empress Baseball team will practice at Beacon Hill this morning at 10 o'clock.

BERLIN, June 11.—Two choir boys in a reformatory at Rosenfeld, near Munich, have been sentenced by the Children's Court to several years' imprisonment for poisoning sacramental wine.

The elder boy stole some hydrochloric acid, and the younger who was assisting the priest at Mass, poured the poison into the wine. The first person who tasted the wine noticed that something was wrong, and a strong emetic was administered by a doctor in the congregation.

J.B.A.A. OARSMEN  
In TRAINING  
for REGATTA

Not so many years ago rowing was Victoria's banner sport. Of late it hasn't held premier place in the public estimation, and so has fallen in the esteem of some athletes, because the James Bay club, its only serious local sponsor, has failed to bring to the island the chief northwest titles.

It looks as though, at the forthcoming N.P.A.A.O. regatta, which takes place July 8th and 9th, over the North Arm course, Vancouver, the Capital crews will place the Bays at the top of the ladder once more. The "Big Four," shown in the two lower accompanying pictures, in the first stepping off and in the next "set" ready for a start, are the finest group of oarsmen ever they will represent the club, however, hasn't yet been definitely decided.

J. Chunggranes, stroke, and J. C. Newmarch, bow, are the double shown in the next cut. They are young and ardent. For several years they have devoted their summers to the game, and have acquired an intimate knowledge of its mysteries. They should make a good showing. Whether they will represent the club, however, hasn't yet been definitely decided.

The doubles  
J. Chunggranes, stroke, and J. C. Newmarch, bow, are the double shown in the next cut. They are young and ardent. For several years they have devoted their summers to the game, and have acquired an intimate knowledge of its mysteries. They should make a good showing. Whether they will represent the club, however, hasn't yet been definitely decided.

ed. Another aspiring crew is that composed of Messrs. Hoggood and Monck. They weren't on hand when the staff photographer was out with his shooting apparatus.

The oarsman occupying the space "top of column, next reading matter" is the young fellow who has displayed more genuine enthusiasm than the majority. W. M. Kennedy, a brother of the Kennedy who stroked a winning four for the Bays, and a sculler of no mean ability. He is in the fight for the championship in earnest, having been in training for months, in fact never allowing himself to get away from racing form throughout the winter. Of Kennedy, the Bays and sportsmen in general, have high hopes.

There are two other J.B.A.A. crews, one of which will figure in the international regatta who, unfortunately, have not a position in this week's picture gallery. They are the two fours on trial for the club in the junior event. Their respective personnel follows: "A"—F. Sweeney, stroke; P. Lawson, 3; W. Finnell, 2; R. Strachan, bow. "B"—P. Skuse, stroke; O. Summers, 3; R. Hisecks, 2; A. Poole, bow.

Quits  
The distances at which quits is usually played are 18 or 21 yards. Authorities as to the regulations are not available at the time of writing, but the questioner will not be far wrong in following this suggestion.

Among the Islands. Next Sunday the steamer Iroquois will stop two hours at Mayne.

LADYSMITH GETS  
THE TWO TITLES

Up-Island Soccer Club Officially Awarded Both First and Second Division Championships—Meeting Last Night

Ladysmith has won both the first and second division Island League soccer championships. The official awards were made at a well attended meeting of the governing association last evening.

It was expected that there would be an exceedingly spirited debate between the Ladysmith and Victoria delegates over the question of the second division supremacy. The trouble between Ladysmith and North Ward is too fresh in the minds of soccerites to require recapitulation. It was rehearsed and on a motion being presented awarding Ladysmith the title and the cup, a deadlock was reached, the vote being a tie. President Thornley then cast his in favor of the Ladysmith club and the question was settled irrevocably.

Officers were elected for the ensuing season as follows: President, A. Manson; vice-president, U. Lowe; secretary-treasurer, D. S. Tait.

Those present were: President A. Thornley in the chair; Secretary U. Lowe; A. Manson, A.O.F.; D. S. Tait and George Okell, Victoria West; M. Cello, H. Mitchell and J. Adams, Ladysmith; K. Taylor and E. Christopher, North Ward.

The announcement was made that in the event of Alberni wishing to make a bid for the second division championship, it would be necessary for them to go to Ladysmith to meet the Eagles, the holders of the cup. The latter would hold themselves open for an engagement from the west coast stalwarts.

Capitals vs. Regiment  
The Capital and Regiment baseball teams will meet on Tuesday evening at the North Ward Park.

BOWLING TOURNEY  
IS FAR ADVANCED

Opening Rounds in Both Single and Pairs Practically Concluded — Complete Summary of Yesterday's Play

Bowlers didn't have much time to spare yesterday. From 1.30 o'clock until dusk the Beacon Hill greens were crowded, all the grass being in use, and little waste space evident among the spectators' benches. Good progress was made in the singles and pairs tournaments, the majority of the first round matches being concluded. There was some excellent play, and both the active participants and those who looked on thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

It is announced that the opening rounds of the single and pair games must be finished by the 14th inst. The second round, it is officially arranged, shall be over by the 22nd of the month. This action has been rendered necessary in order that the tourney may not be allowed to drag to too great an extent.

Entries, the secretary states, now are open for the club single championships. At a meeting of the executive to be held on Tuesday skips for the season will be selected. The result of yesterday's play follows:

Pairs  
Messrs. Fairful and Wood beat Messrs. McLean and Clemence, 19-14.  
Messrs. Langley and Bryce beat Messrs. Robertson and Sherritt, 19-13.  
Messrs. Gray and Mowat beat Messrs. Murray and Coleman, 21-19.  
Messrs. Maloney and Oliphant beat Messrs. Richardson and Dunn, 23-11.  
Messrs. Savannah and Jones beat Messrs. Lovell and Robertson, 18-9.  
Messrs. Newlands and Turner beat Messrs. Clay and Bannister, 21-19.  
Messrs. Christie and Walter beat Messrs. Fraser and Stewart, 20-18.

Singles  
J. R. Langley beat F. Robertson, 22-18.  
E. Sherritt beat H. H. Maloney, 22-17.  
H. H. Jones beat W. Walter, 21-21.  
W. L. Clay beat J. M. Langley, 21-9.  
R. W. Coleman beat J. L. Turner, 21-17.  
J. Dillworth beat D. McLean, 23-9.  
T. E. Burns beat George Ager, 21-11.  
P. Denham beat A. H. Austin, 22-17.  
Alex. Stewart beat A. T. Allen, 27-18.  
F. J. Hull beat W. D. McGregor, 22-4.  
George Lovell beat J. Murray, 21-12.  
R. McDonald beat J. R. Newlands, 21-9.  
P. Tanner beat R. Green, 25-18.  
W. Bryce beat A. B. Fraser, 21-14.  
C. A. Rae beat W. E. Stanland, 21-9.  
A. E. Bannister beat P. Brown, 21-4.  
A. Clemence beat R. Richardson, 21-10.  
George Mowat beat J. Savannah, 21-14.

Meeting Tomorrow  
The meeting which was to have been held on Friday evening last of the members of the Empress Athletic Club was postponed and in its place a committee meeting will be held at the club rooms tomorrow evening commencing at 9 o'clock, at which all members are asked to be present.





No! This is not meant to represent how the "big smoke" will look after the 4th of July. It is the Victoria Fuel Company's Cupid. He doesn't carry any how or arrows, but just simply a scuttle of

**Good, Clean, Fine Quality Coal**

This is the quality you get—and full weight too, sometimes more than 2000 lbs. to the ton but never less, when you order from us. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

**PRICE \$7.50 per Ton**

**Victoria Fuel Co.**

622 Trounce Ave. Phone 1377.



"Good Morning! Where did you get that shine?"

"Put it on myself."

"You're joking!"

"Sure I did!"

"What polish?"

**"PACKARD'S"**

**Combination Shoe Dressing**

Of course, it's the only dressing that will put on a shine like that. Stays on, too. A shine or two a week, with a rub other mornings, keeps my shoes like new. Makes them wear better, too.

A combination of a bottle of cleaning liquid and a tin of polishing paste. Box Call for all black shoes—Russet for browns or tans.

At all Dealers—15c and 25c.

There's a Packard Dressing to suit every leather.

**L. H. PACKARD & CO., Limited.**

**MONTREAL.**



**Grand Amateur Contest**

COMMENCING MONDAY 13th.

**Funeral Pictures of Late King**

Will be shown again all this week.

Evening performances, 8 to 10 p. m. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

**ADMISSION 10 CENTS.**



**Pantages Theatre**

WEEK JUNE 13th.

4-ANDERSONS-4

Presenting a Merry Miniature Musical Comedy, "Mischievous Bob."

**THE HARTMANS**

Hungarian Dancers.

**MARY GRAY**

Dutch Comedienne.

**BOB HENDRICKS**

The Jolly Prince of Cork.

**BIOGRAPH.**



**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

Where Everybody Goes

Monday and Tuesday

"The Unhanging Sea"

A story of sympathetic interest.

"Mr. Mix at the Mardi Gras"

A scintillating comedy.

"The Miner and Camille"

Very good and amusing.

"The Pirate's Fiancee"

"Ready in a Minute"

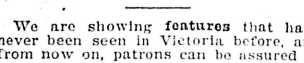
Pleasant comedy.

Performances daily from 2 to 5:30; 7 to 11. Admission 10c; children to matinee, 5 cents.

**EMPRESS THEATRE**

Government Street, next to Powell's Hardware Store.

Geo. A. Lovelle, Mgr.

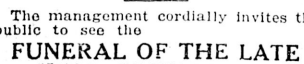


Open Every Evening from 7 till 10:30.

We are showing features that have never been seen in Victoria before, and from now on, patrons can be assured of seeing an entirely up-to-date programme. Our illustrated melodies are also worth hearing.

We are fixing things up so that you will feel comfortable, and we can assure you that when our improvements are completed our theatre will be the most up-to-date on the Island.

Our Motto:—"You can rely on any statements issued by the 'Empress' Theatre."



**ROMANO THEATRE**

The management cordially invites the public to see the

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING, EDWARD VII.**

FREE of charge, on Sunday, from 8 to 10 o'clock.



**New Grand Theatre**

WEEK JUNE 13th.

"A Riot of Fun"

**JOE WILLARD AND HARRY BOND**

In the most laughable military satires.

"The Battle of Brno Hill"

**OTTO METZ AND EMILY METZ**

In the high class singing novelty.

"A Midnight Rehearsal"

"The Female Sandwich"

**MABEL VALENTEEN MOORE**

In a series of graceful poses and ariel accomplishments.

Dainty Nonsensicalities

**HELEN STUART**

"Polly Wiggles in Society."

**STYVES**

Singing and Dancing Sourette.

**THOMAS J. PRICE.**

**NEW MOVING PICTURES.**

**OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.**



**Warehouse to Rent**

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK BUILDING No. 610 Johnson street, backing to C. P. R. freight platform. Now occupied by B. C. Hardware Co. Apply the owner

**A. G. SARGISON,**

Room 1, Promis Block, Victoria, or P. O. Box 715.

## OWNERS TO MEET WITH COUNCIL

Fort Street Improvement Tangle Will Be Discussed at Tomorrow Evening's Session of the Council

Tomorrow night property owners on Fort street between Douglas street and Cook street will meet the city council and go fully into the question of the method of assessing the owners for the street widening scheme which has been under discussion for so long and which has reached the stage where unless some amicable arrangement is arrived at the proposed work may be dropped. At the recent meeting of the streets committee it was decided that the city assessor and engineer should report on the cost to the owners of the work as assessed on a frontage basis as in other works of local improvement for the street improvements and in regard to the widening proposition on the basis of the assessable value of the property. Notices have been sent out to the various owners and a large attendance of the latter is looked for.

A commencement of the work of improving the main trunk roads along the lines suggested by the city engineer will be made when the council will be asked to pass a resolution that Bay street, from Douglas street westerly to the Point Ellice bridge be graded and paved, the class of pavement to be left to the discretion of the city engineer, the owners to pay two-thirds of the cost to include the cost of moving poles where such removal is necessary.

The work of grading and surfacing with bituminous macadam Fort street from Richmond road to the city limits, the owners to pay one-half the cost will also be passed upon as well as the construction of curbs and gutters on both sides of Quadra street from Blanchard street to Pandora avenue, and on both sides of Richardson street from Cook street to Moss street, the owners benefited to pay four-fifths of the cost.

Further improvements to Fort street are contemplated in the resolution calling for the grading and paving of that thoroughfare between Richmond road and St. Charles street, the owners to pay two-thirds of the cost. The engineering

will decide upon the class of pavement to be laid.

The council will also approve of the selection of Aldermen McKeown, Sargison, Bannerman and Raymond, to sit with the mayor as a court of revision, the first sitting of which will be held June 21 at 10 o'clock at the city hall.

## THE NEW QUEEN

Great Love for Children Exemplified by Several Stories of Her Majesty.

LONDON, June 11.—Queen Mary has loved little children ever since she was one herself, said Mrs. Kendal, the well-known actress, in opening a maternity hospital at Leeds, and after mentioning that her Majesty, as Princess of Wales, has for years been president of the Children's Happy Evenings Association in London, she told an interesting story.

While the Princess was among the poor children of Lambeth, she said, one of the youngsters persisted in replying to her observations with, "No, Missus," or "Yes, Missus." This led her to inquire, "Now, my little girl, do you know who I am?" For some time the child hesitated, and then she blurted out, "Wales, Missus."

Mrs. Kendal presented the institution framed pictures of the Queen-Mother and Queen Mary.

## RENDEZVOUS OF ISLAND PUBLICISTS

Big Gathering at Alberni on July 15th—Will Make Trip to the Barkley Sound District

Arrangements for what will be the largest reunion of publicists men ever held on the island, are proceeding in the shape of the drawing up of the programme for the annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League, to be held in Alberni on July 15. Mr. M. Tebo, joint chairman of the Port Alberni and Old Alberni development leagues, is at present in the city and in consultation with Mr. E. McGaffey, secretary of the league organization. Many of the details of the trip have already been outlined.

The outing will last probably five days, and will embrace the seasonal meeting and a number of side trips to Barkley Sound and adjacent territory. The meeting will probably only last a day. The report of the president for the past year will be read, new officers elected, and a number of resolutions from the auxiliary branches will come up for consideration. Practically every branch of the island, there are nineteen in all, has signified its intention of being represented, and a large number of the Victoria members will make the trip. It is proposed to make a trip down the Alberni canal in the steamer Tees, visiting the points of interest en route, and going as far as Bamfield and Uchucklelt. A side tour through the district in which lie Sprout and Great Central Lakes will also be made.

The Ducrest Patent Stump Puller Company has been asked to give a demonstration of land clearing at Alberni during the time the members of the league are there. The exhibition will probably be arranged, and it is further proposed to provide other exhibitions of land clearing operations, which may finish the league with ideas in connection with the land clearing campaign which it purposes carrying out during the ensuing year.

Land clearing will be the main plank in the development campaign to be promulgated during the next twelve months, and the government's attention will be drawn to the necessity of a co-operative movement in this respect with a view to bringing in a large number of settlers.

## RULES OF FIGHT FOR THE CROWN

Regulations Under Which Jeffries-Johnson Battle Will Be Fought—Something Few Are Conversant With

There are mighty few readers of the dope of the fight camps these days who know exactly the rules under which the big fellows come together. When pugilists of any prominence come to a hand to hand meeting it is usually set forth in their articles of agreement that the fight shall be a fair stand-up

# Ladies Please Read



When you think of economizing on many of your purchases you cannot but help to think of us. By focusing the concentrated force of our brains energy and experience on the buying and selling of wholesale Silks and Silk Garments, we have gained complete control of the silk situation.

We are first with the goods, first in quality and always first and foremost when it comes to real saving and genuine economy, as our hosts of regular customers prove to their entire satisfaction every day in the week.

## Unlimited Financial Resources

Give us strength and stability and act as a powerful force lever in securing values which are the despair of all our "would-be" competitors.



## No Sacrifices

It has never been our custom and never will be, to "sacrifice" our goods. No store of repute can afford to sacrifice anything, and for this reason you can rely on every one of our advertisements being minus exaggerations.



## Best Values Lowest Prices

While we are proud to be able to state this in print, we are more so to prove it to you. You have only to visit us to satisfy yourself on this point.



## Some of the Many Lines We Handle

The following are some of the principal lines we deal in:

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Pongee Silks, in all its grades and colors.           | Camphor Boxes, various sizes. |
| Kimono, Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, Dressing Sacques. | Stockings.                    |
| Opera Cloaks and Mandarin Coats.                      | Underwear.                    |
| Opera Shawls and Scarfs.                              | Sunshades and Parasols.       |
| Auto Veils.   | Satsuma Ware.                 |
| Linen Table Covers and Doylies.                       | Sea Grass and Rattan Chairs.  |
|   | Sea Grass and Rattan Tables.  |
|   | Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. |
|   | Crepe de Chene.               |

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THE WHITE FRONT SILK HOUSE

Open Daily 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

510 CORMORANT STREET (Opp. E. & N. Depot)



**COWAN'S**

**PERFECTION**


**COCOA**

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

Its richness and exquisite flavor give an added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and dainties. Be sure you get COWAN'S—the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

**THE COWAN CO. LIMITED,**

**TORONTO.**



**Tuckett's**

**The Cigarette Brand of Great Purity**

Tuckett's "Club" Cigarettes are made from tobacco of purest quality, carefully blended to satisfy the most exacting requirements of the particular smoker.

As a result of their marked superiority, they have won high favor in every club, hotel and private house where knowing smokers demand the best.

Don't be content to let the man behind the counter throw out a package of the brand he wants to sell you.

Use your own judgment—insist on Tuckett's "Club."

**TUCKETT'S "CLUB" VIRGINIAS**

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES

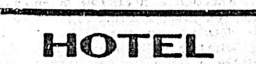
**Cigarettes**

fight, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

The Marquis of Queensberry rules are these:

1. To be a fair stand up boxing match in a fourteen-foot ring, or as near that size as practicable.
2. No wrestling or hugging allowed.
3. The rounds to be of three minutes duration, and one minute time between the rounds.
4. If either man fall through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If one man falls to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.
5. A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground, shall be considered down.
6. No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds.
7. Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place, as soon as possible, for finishing the contest; so that the match must be won and lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes.
8. The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new.
9. Should a glove burst or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction.
10. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes.
11. No shoes or boots with springs allowed.
12. The contest in all other respects to be governed by revised rules of the London prize ring.

The case between Newfoundland and the United States is now being tried at the International Court at the Hague. The matter in dispute is the fisheries, and documents and treaties will have to be examined reaching back at least to the treaty of Utrecht, almost two hundred years. It is said that the people of the little Dutch capital are not very hospitable and that their visitors have some trouble in finding a place to hold their court. However that may be, the whole world may be thankful that England and the United States have not gone to war over this matter.



**HOTEL STEWART**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Geary Street, above Union Square

Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

American Plan \$3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure.

Furnished at a cost of \$200,000.

Every comfort and convenience.

A high-class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

**HOTEL STEWART**

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.



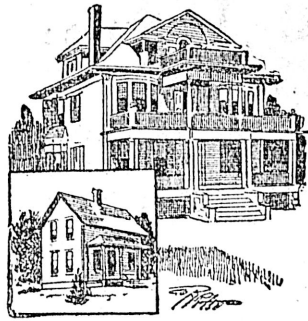
# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## CORNER LOT AND 7-ROOM DWELLING

on Stanley and Grant Streets. House is perfectly modern, and has stone foundation. Price \$3,300. \$1,000 cash.

## 2-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE LOT

facing South, on Battery Street. Size of lot is 54 x 120. Price, on terms, ..... \$3,300



Ask to see our List of Large and Small Houses for Sale or Rent

## SPECIAL

Two full-sized lots and three 2-storey Houses, located on Quebec Street. Houses are modern, lots are 60 x 120. Our price, on terms, \$3,150.

## 7-ROOM BUNGALOW

Modern, with one lot 60 x 120, on Superior Street. Our price is \$4,000. One-third cash, balance at 7 per cent.

# HOO HOO B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

## \$5200 GIFT!

Original price \$43,000, present price, for ten days, \$37,800. Do you want this absolute snap? 60x120 on Fort Street, right beside property held at \$750 per foot.

PEMBERTON & SON - - - - - 614 Fort Street

## JOIN RANKS OF ORDER OF HOO HOO

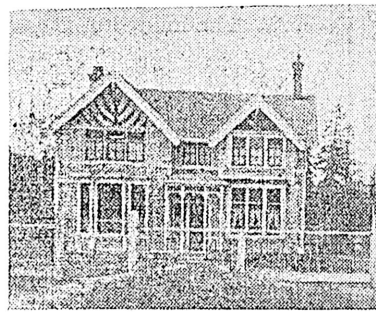
Local Lumbermen Initiated at Grand Concatenation Held Here Yesterday—Meet at Banquet Board

Thirty-three timorous "kittens" were duly enrolled in the ranks of the great order of the Hoo-Hoo last night when at the Driard Hotel the meeting of the international lumbermen's organization terminated its labors by a banquet at which over one hundred local and visiting representatives of the lumbering and kindred interests were present. During the afternoon the Hoo-Hoo house held the regular concatenation at which was transacted business and the initiation ceremonies were gone through with. Representatives of all the leading lumbering concerns of Victoria, the Island and the Mainland as well as several from across the International boundary were present. This meeting was called for an earlier date, but owing to the death of King Edward was postponed until yesterday. At the afternoon sessions Arthur J. Hendry, of Vancouver, presided assisted by W. I. Ewart, of Seattle, who was in charge of the Hoo-Hoo house during the A. Y. P. fair. In all thirty-three new members of "kittens" were initiated, as follows: those from Victoria and the Island being: D. Hankin, manager of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company; J. H. Moore, Michigan Pacific Lumber Company; W. Moore, Moore & Whittington; J. O. and D. O. Cameron, of the Cameron Lumber Company; J. L. and S. M. Leigh, of Leigh & Sons; J. Lemora and E. Gonnason, of Lemora Gonnason Mill Company; Parker Clark, of the Westholm Lumber Company; M. J. Hagan, Koksilah Lumber Company; J. W. Coburn, president of the Ladysmith Lumber Company; Eric Ull, of the Taylor Mill Company; E. J. Palmer, president of the Chemalpus Lumber Company; William McCarter, Victoria. Among the Vancouver representatives of the Order present at the meeting were Messrs. George Ritchie, P. W. Fauvel, F. C. Winkler, R. McKinnon, A. Goldberg, Frank Williams, A. E. Hall, F. E. McFeeley, F. J. Erb, Howard R. Parker, J. R. Duncan, F. A. Willis, D. Jeremason, W. T. Ferris, J. T. Lake, F. Nickell and M. J. Knight.

The officers of the association are: Snark, A. J. Hendry, Vancouver; senior and junior Hoo-Hoo, A. S. Ager and T. P. Paterson, Vancouver; Bogum, P. D. Rowe, Port Moody; Custocation, L. E. Smith, Vancouver; Guerdon, W. C. Birdsall, Vancouver; Scrivenor, Ivan D. Smith, Vancouver; Arcanoper, J. Ross, Vancouver. The next meeting of the Order will be held at Vancouver in the fall. An excellent menu, tasty decorations and a pleasing programme of speeches and instrumental and vocal numbers distinguished the banquet in the evening. Mine Host Lowe of the Driard, excelling himself in the dainty repast served. The Empress orchestra rendered many well executed numbers during the progress of the banquet. Among those who assisted were Miss Ross, Scottish songs; W. I. Ewart and M. Knight, songs; and addresses by Mr. Walker, Pacific Coast representative of the Mississippi Lumberman; Harry Miller, of Index, Wash.; and A. J. Hendry, of J. Cameron, of Victoria, responded to the toast to the ladies. P. D. Rowe officiated as toastmaster in an efficient manner. Many of the visiting lumbermen were accompanied by their wives, who were entertained by the wives of the local lumbermen, theatre and auto parties being held.

## AT THE CITY HOTELS

**At the Empress—**  
S. P. Banbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, England; J. Wheatcroft, wife and child, St. James Island; J. Russ, Russ, Vancouver; E. J. Palmer, Chemalpus; W. H. Cooke, Toronto; W. A. Wilson, Nanaimo; C. H. Baird, Toronto; W. D. Brown, Montreal; T. L. Longhurst, Morpeth, B. C.; C. Wayand, D. G. Law, Vancouver; J. M. Weber and wife, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker, E. Garret, Seattle; Mr. McReavy and daughter, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sweeney, Vancouver; R. Bentricle, London; M. A. Bissell, Hartford, Conn.; W. T. Ewart and wife, Seattle; G. Hanson, Chicago; J. P. Wright, Bristol, Eng.; A. Goldberg, Vancouver; W. C. Keyes, S. McLeod, Montreal; A. H. Kellogg, Seattle; J. H. Richards, Vancouver; H. K. Cady and wife, Toronto; Mrs. R. Hill, H. Bollyea, T. H. Daly, Vancouver.  
**At the King Edward—**  
H. M. Olsen, M. Cello, Ladysmith; W. J. Hagan, Duncan; W. Crane, Vancouver; Fred Han, L. C. Walker, Seattle; Mrs. Geo. E. Fisher, Portland; G. B. Schmitzler, Chesley, Horaco, Adeler, Portland; Mrs. A. Evay, New Westminster; A. O. Papin, New Westminster; John A. McDougall, F. J. Jenkins, North Vancouver; Phillip Gershel, Regina; J.



## On Double Corner

Two Minutes From Gorge Car

City improvements. Provincial taxes. Cost \$4,000 to build. Price, including one acre of garden, suitable for subdivision, \$5,500, or with 3 lots, \$4,500. Terms arranged. Enquire P. O. Box 952, Victoria.

D. O'Malley, New York; Wm. Cooke, Toronto; W. Geeling, Sloan City; John W. Coburn, Nanaimo; T. Harrison, Duncan; O. Walker, Chris Smith, Vancouver; A. J. Macdonald, Goldstream; W. Wincaerts, W. H. Carlow, Vancouver; E. Hito, J. B. Ramsden, Chas. Wingart, J. Crane, C. B. Thompson, T. W. Johnson, H. Engel, Vancouver.

**At the Dominion—**  
James Aylward, Parry Sound; James Hareus, E. Hareus, H. Parriant, Vancouver; C. E. Sprent, Hampshire, Eng.; Mrs. A. W. Hone, Seattle; C. J. Johnson, P. M. Hovey, Seattle; K. M. Askill, A. F. Carnegie, Ladysmith; A. K. Macdonald and wife, Jas. Grant, W. H. Tunc, Vancouver; L. Byron, St. John, N. D.; W. A. Popham, Winnipeg; W. H. Little and wife, F. Marlin, Vancouver; D. A. Emerson, Seattle; M. E. Donaldson, M. E. Stevens, Rutherford; J. S. Smith, Seattle; E. Burnash, White Horse; W. S. Beath, Portland; W. F. Smith, Pincher Creek.

**At the Victoria—**  
J. P. Rutherford, Moosejaw; J. Ede, Bellingham; R. Ryan, Seattle; D. Bient and wife, R. Bient, Jersey, C. J.; Percy Rowcliffe, Weymouth, Eng.; Mrs. A. Carter, Guernsey, C. J.; C. Andow, Montreal; Wrs. Walsh and two daughters, Alderney; Mr. and Mrs. E. LeCouteur, Mrs. Gallishan, Jersey, C. J.; E. Nelson, Mora, Minn.; M. Jack, Vancouver; Geo. Perry and mother, Seattle; Wm. Langmire, K. J. Howard, Vancouver; Mrs. Thos. Gable, Owen Sound; Henry Green, Vancouver; T. Craig, Nanaimo; F. S. Robinson, Nanaimo; R. B. Haines, Sidney; C. Blazier, Vancouver; W. G. Maxwell, N. Yakima; A. G. Russell, N. Yakima.

**At the Balmoral—**  
C. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Vancouver; Mrs. Kingscote, Saanich; C. Shelton, Oliver, Shelton, E. W. Shelton, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen and family, London.

**Venezuelan Foreign Relations**  
PARIS, June 11.—The foreign office has been officially advised of the appointment of Gen. M. A. Matos as foreign minister in President Gomez' cabinet in Venezuela. It is assumed at the foreign office that this means a complete change of policy and an early settlement of Venezuela's differences with the foreign powers, including France.

## The Capital City Realty Co.

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## OAK BAY

Extra Choice building site, fine view, good soil, oak trees, one block from car, 120x120. Price \$2,000.

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pointment of Gen. M. A. Matos as foreign minister in President Gomez' cabinet in Venezuela. It is assumed at the foreign office that this means a complete change of policy and an early settlement of Venezuela's differences with the foreign powers, including France.

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## Cheap Building Lots

Two Large Lots, Grahame street near Seaview, 50x135. Price \$500 each; ¼ cash.

Lot 50x120, Richardson street, ten minutes from Post Office. Price \$1600. Easy terms.

Three Fine Lots near Gorge, overlooking Victoria Arm and near car line. Taxes are low as they are outside city limits. Price for the three \$1450. Terms.

Thirty-five Money-makers at Fort George, 50x125 each, at \$150 and \$200. Terms ¼ cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

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779 MARKET ST., good 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms, modern.....	\$20.00
430 DALLAS ROAD, 2-story modern dwelling of 8 rooms.....	40.00
54 1/2 TURNER ST., 2-story dwelling of 5 rooms, bath and pantry.....	15.00
205 BELLEVILLE ST., good modern cottage of 6 rooms, bath and pantry.....	25.00
727 PEMBROKE ST., 1 1/2 story dwelling in good repair, close in.....	15.00
1146 REBECCA ST., 6-room cottage, modern, close to cars.....	10.00
TERRACE AND OAK BAY AVE., splendid 2-story modern dwelling, furnace, etc.....	30.00
PORT AND BELMONT STS., 2-story modern dwelling of 7 rooms.....	24.00
1024 PARKINGTON, well situated and modern 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms.....	30.00
148 SOUTH TURNER ST., 1 1/2 story bungalow of 9 rooms, modern.....	27.50
"MAPLEHURST," Blanchard St., 12 rooms, freshly painted and papered.....	40.00
267 FIRST ST., 6-room modern cottage, close in.....	25.00
JOHNSON AND CAMOSAN STS., 6-roomed new modern cottage.....	15.00
1804 DOUGLAS ST., 5 roomed modern cottage, corner Herald St.....	20.00
1122 JOHNSON ST., new bungalow of 6 rooms, just completed, modern.....	27.50
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Three-roomed Cottage and Hen House. Two lots 232 feet deep, all fenced and cultivated.

Total Purchase Price \$1,260

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This estate consists of 480 acres partly laid out in pasturage, partly under cultivation for wheat, oats, etc., and includes Marron Lake (5 acres). The land in and around consists of the choicest bottom and bench lands, the soil varying little, and is very productive for all kinds of fruit, produce, etc. From a sportsman's point of view it is the only plentiful deer valley around. The residence contains six rooms and overlooks the lake. There is also a two-roomed cottage on the bench land, and barns for horses, cattle, etc. The whole, including cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, farm machinery, tools, etc., can be had on valuation. Another 160 acres can be had, if required, the whole being splendidly adapted for fruit acreage and can be sub-divided accordingly.

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FERNWOOD GARDENS, lot 50x108. Price . . . . \$250

PANDORA STREET, 2 large lots, each 60x150, with frontage on 3 streets, would subdivide into four good business lots, only . . . \$10,500

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2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave., with 128 ft. frontage, very choice, the two for . . . . . \$2200

2 LOTS, off Francis ave., 145 feet frontage, for two. \$850

18½ ACRES on Cedar Hill Road, just outside city limits. Per acre, only . . \$500

2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave., all clear, no rock, \$2,312 would subdivide into lots.

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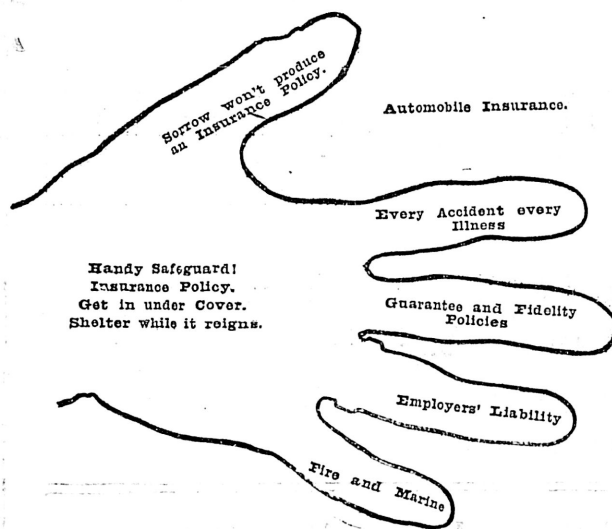
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347 Acres of fine land for fruit, chickens and sheep; no panthers and no rock; several buildings on place. A bargain at \$10 per acre, adjoining land selling at \$15.

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Moody Block, Yates Street.

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100 Acres on line of C. N. railroad all level land, some clearing, most suitable for fruit; 1½ miles from E. & N. railway, good water; terms ½ cash, bal. 6 and 12 months, \$3,000. "Ideal" model farm, Happy Valley road, 26 acres, greater part in cultivation, balance easily worked, good new house of 8 rooms, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements, \$4,500.

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ON THE WILKINSON ROAD,  
5 MILES FROM TOWN

7 acres, 5 1-2 cleared, A1 soil.

Small house and fine outbuildings.

Will be sold as a going concern with the following:

One team young horses, weight 2,800.

One gasoline engine, cost \$800.

One colt 1 year old, by Clyde horse.

Implements consist of two ploughs, set harrows, cultivator, disk harrows, roller, seed drill, blacksmith's forge, carpenter's tools.

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### New Bungalows For Sale

Best part of upper Fort St., will accept small deposit, balance same as rent; also several good residential and business sites and income property.

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7 Rooms, piped for furnace, bathroom and pantry; good plumbing, electric light, near car and school, 15 minutes from City Hall, on large lot; reasonable terms.

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Frederick St., cottage 5 rooms . . . . . \$1800

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Corner lot, Cook St., 51x125 950

Fisguard St., 60x120 per ft. 150

Herald St., close to Government St., per ft. . . . . 150

Yates St., below Government St., large brick block; easy terms; snap . . . . . \$27,000

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It was in these words that Mr. N. T. MacMillan, until recently president of Winnipeg's famous development and industrial association, sums up the situation at Fort George.

We have still a few lots to offer facing a government block at \$150 each, \$37.50 cash, and \$37.50 in 6 12 and 18 months, at 7 per cent. All our lots are 50x125 feet each. Buy before they are all sold.

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Cook St.—Fine large lot close to Beacon Hill Park. Price \$1200; very easy terms.

Fairfield Road—Two lots in a most select neighborhood, size 60x220. Price \$2000; easy terms.

Dallas Road—Lot 62x143, corner situation, affording a magnificent view of Straits. Price \$1800; terms.

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### Dairy Farms

150 Acres, 55 acres under crop, 50 acres almost cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, 2 horses, 30 head cattle, farm machinery, \$12,500; cash \$4500, easy terms.

160 Acres, 25 acres under crop, 10 acres slashed and burned, house, barn, outbuildings, 20 head cattle, 5 horses, \$9500; cash \$3000, easy terms.

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618 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 1888



*Observation Room of the Grand  
Trunk Pacific Liner Prince Rupert*

A black and white photograph of a large, ornate interior space, likely a grand hall or ballroom. The room features high ceilings with decorative moldings and a large chandelier. The floor is covered with a patterned carpet. In the foreground, there is a long, low table or counter with a decorative railing. Behind the railing, several large, ornate chairs or sofas are arranged. The background shows a large window with heavy curtains and a doorway leading to another room.

The steamer Yokohama on Tuesday and will leave here on June 25th, while the Oceano is scheduled to leave the Japanese port on Wednesday and is due here on July 1st. On arrival from the Orient the Oceano is to be diverted to the Waterhouse & Co. to the Australasian service of the Air Line, replacing the Norwegian steamer Alden. The steamer Quito is also going to the Australasian service of the Weir Line. It is to take a cargo of sugar from Manila to San Francisco, being due about the end of this month, and will come north to Los Angeles (about the place of the steamer Earl) again.

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The London Salvage Association have received the following cable from Lloyd's agent at Suva concerning the stranded London steamer Kilburn: "Stranded London steamer Kilburn. Six pumps buckled both ends engine room main deck clear of water. Depth water 22 ft. forward, 30 ft. midship and 40 ft. aft. Expense will exceed the value salvaged. Surveyors are of the opinion that the vessel is not worth a commendable sale by auction as soon as possible for the benefit of all concerned. Desiring instructions from the owners."

Much anxiety is being manifested among towboat men regarding the fate of the tug Katie, which, as stated yesterday, is much overdue from Seattle for Vancouver. She is well out today from the Sound port with three scows laden with bricks and gravel. It is thought by those connected with the company either that owing to rough weather, Capt. Kennedy took the Katie outside the islands or that one of her boiler tubes blew out. In either case, her long voyage has given rise to serious misgivings and Manager C. Rice, of the Seattle and Vancouver Tugboat Company, who went by mail to Vancouver Friday, set out from the British Columbia port yesterday in a launch to scour the Gulf Islands in search of the missing vessels.

The Katie, for her size, is a powerfully built vessel, and should be capable of making about five knots an hour with the three scows in tow. She is about eighty feet in length and has a beam of about twenty feet. She has been navigating in Puget Sound waters for the past twenty years, but this was his first trip to Vancouver with the Katie.

Phone 1722

**JAMES McARTHUR, Agt.**

tries-Johnson flight on July 4th, she will start on her return voyage to

excursionists have witnessed the Jeffries-Johnson flight on July 4th, she

tries-Johnson flight on July 4th, she will start on her return voyage to

**JAMES McARTHUR, Agt.**

R. P. RITHEF & CO., Ltd., Agents.  
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112 Market St. San Francisco





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KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH, AND RETURN	65.70
ST. LOUIS AND RETURN	67.50
CHICAGO AND RETURN	72.50
SAULT STE MARIE AND RETURN	82.50
DETROIT AND RETURN	82.50
CHATHAM, ONT. AND RETURN	86.30
TORONTO, BUFFALO, BRANTFORD, HAMILTON, PITTSBURG, AND RETURN	91.50
OTTAWA AND RETURN	103.00
MONTREAL AND RETURN	105.00
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN	108.50
BOSTON AND RETURN	110.00
HALIFAX AND RETURN	127.20
NORTH SYDNEY AND RETURN	130.05

Tickets on Sale June 17 and 24, July 5 and 22, August 3, and September 8.

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Triple Screw—14,892 tons

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Desirable First and Second-Class Rooms vacant for all sailings during May, June and July.

For berth reservations and further particulars apply to local agents or Company's Office—619 Second Avenue, Seattle, T. H. Larke, Pass. Agent.

# \$72.50

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June 2, 17 and 24; July 5 and 22  
August 3; Sept. 8, 1910

This low rate is via the Great Northern Railway from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Wenatchee, Spokane and many other points in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia to

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\$60.00 to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Kansas City. Proportionate fares to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and other eastern points. Stop-over anywhere on the Great Northern Railway. Name your train—tell the agent you want to go on the *Oriental Limited*, *Fast Mail* or *Great Northern Express*. Better still—write me for full information and our "EAST OVER THE MOUNTAIN" folder. Describes the routes past the new Glacier National Park to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago and points east.

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To the "Colonist"

Please publish the following WARNING

It having come to our knowledge that some persons have been soliciting orders, and taking contracts for roof painting, falsely representing that the material they apply is "NAG SLATING" Fireproof Roof Composition, manufactured by us in Victoria.

We hereby warn the public against any such persons, who, while agreeing to use this material, substitute a cheap and inflammable concoction, detrimental instead of beneficial to roofs. This can be guarded against only by those interested seeing that every package supposed to contain "NAG" Composition, bears our trade mark, "NAG", and the full name, Newton & Greer Co. Ltd.

We also notify the public that all our representatives who solicit orders, are furnished with written authority from us, to enable them to book contracts in our name, to be done by our men, in which case it is guaranteed that none but the genuine material will be used and the same properly applied in order to prevent roof fires, stop leaks, etc., etc.

Interested parties can obtain further particulars on application.

Newton Greer Co., Ltd.

per *S. R. Newton*  
Manager.

## Modern Methods

and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.



**VICTORIA STEAMDYE WORKS**

844 Fort St.

Phone 717

## HOW AH KAI RAISED WIND

The Chinese Compradore of the Blue Funnel Liner Oanfa Settled a Vexed Question on Voyage From Yokohama

When the steamer Oanfa of the Blue Funnel line reached the outer wharf, Ah Kai, the Chinese compradore, in charge of 643 Chinese passengers on board, made a solemn vow; he swore by all the gods of China that hereafter when a pig is killed on board the big Holt-steamer it must be held with the head facing directly toward the bow and the tail curled dead aft. This was because of the worry he was caused on the passage across the Pacific from Yokohama.

There is an old time superstition among sailors that the killing of a pig on ship board is followed by high winds—this is a superstition which has held since the Golden Hind went round the Horn.

There were 503 Chinese to have their rice and curries, their roast pork, etc., on board the Blue Funnel liner, and Ah Kai, who had to see to it that the passengers were well fed, carried a number of live pigs from Hongkong, killing the animals as there was need of roast pork. Soon stormy winds did blow, head winds with high sea. Capt. Lycett sent for Ah Kai. He asked if pigs had been killed.

"Me killum two piece," said Ah Kai; "whashamallay?"

Capt. Lycett explained in his best pidgin that Messrs. Boreos, Eos and associates usually sent high winds when pigs were killed.

Next day two pigs were killed, and there was good weather. Ah Kai was happy until the need of more pork resulted in further pig killing—and then the wind blow hard again.

Ah Kai, fat, sat on a stool looking like a Chinese edition of the great Buddha, and pondered. He felt that he was the cause of the head winds which delayed the steamer, but he didn't see how he could avoid the cause.

He went to Capt. Lycett and explained the situation. "Suppose no killum pig Chinaman make trouble; suppose killum pig; catchum wind; you makee trouble. What thing?"

Ah Kai was a badly worried Chinese when head winds continued; but he finally solved the difficulty.

After the chief engineer, Chief Officer Flynn, and others had told Ah Kai what they thought of his work in causing high winds, and all had speculated on the delay in reaching Victoria, the fat compradore went away forward and thought furiously.

Next morning there was more pig killing, and when the officers went forward to look they saw one Chinese holding the pigs so that the head was pointed directly toward the bow and the tail dead aft.

Suppose wind must blow; more better he blow fair wind," said the smiling Ah Kai, and he has vowed that all pigs killed hereafter on board the Oanfa must be killed in that position.

## CANADA HOLDS TENTH PLACE

Marine Department Issues List of Shipping of the Dominion Which Shows Canada Tenth Among Shipping Countries

The marine and fisheries department has issued its nineteenth list of shipping of the Dominion of Canada. This shows a total of 93 vessels, sail and steam, registered in British Columbia, of total tonnage of 4,063 net tons, since last year, 21 being registered at Victoria.

The total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st of December, 1909, was 7,768, measuring 718,533 tons being an increase of 166 vessels and 16,229 tons, as compared with 1908. The number of steamers on the register books on the same date was 3,229, with a gross tonnage of 513,962. Assuming the average value to be \$30 per ton the value of the net registered tonnage of Canada on the 31st December, 1909, would be \$21,566,590.

The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion of Canada during last year was 327, measuring 25,306 tons net register. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at \$45 per ton gives a total value of \$1,138,770 for new vessels.

During the year Prince Rupert, in the province of British Columbia, was constituted a port of registry for ships.

A comparative statement showing the tonnage of each of the maritime states of the world is given which shows that Canada retains her place as tenth.

During the year 246 vessels were removed from the register books, and a detailed statement is given showing the cause of their removal.

It is estimated that 36,430 men and boys, inclusive of the masters, were employed on ships registered in Canada, during the year 1909.

## ARGENTINE TO BUILD POLAR VESSEL

Austral to Be built to Carry the Flag of Argentine on Expedition to the Antarctic.

It would appear that the Argentine government intend to enter the race for the discovery of the South Pole, as it has just placed an order for a vessel with an American firm of shipbuilders for exploration services in the Antarctic regions. The Austral, as it will be called, will be very strongly built, and especially fitted for polar work. Her displacement will be about 1,000 tons, and auxiliary steam engines will be fitted. The cost of the vessel is given as \$50,000. It is stated that French,

Scottish and German firms tendered for the construction of this ship, but, as in the case of the Argentine battleships, the Americans managed to secure the contract. One would naturally suppose that the European builders could have built a ship for this purpose equally well and cheaper than the American builders. Evidently the Europeans have not discovered the right wire to pull. No details are to hand as to the time the expedition shall start, or the names of those likely to conduct it.

## SITUATION IN CRETE

Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Commissioned to Look Into Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—The present position of the Cretan question is as follows: Rifaat Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, has been instructed to examine, in conjunction with the ministers of the protection of powers, all points concerning the settlement of the future regime for Crete, while the Sublime Porte is carrying on diplomatic action with the representatives of the powers with a view to showing the injury which has resulted from the recent events in Crete.

Rifaat Pasha, who is at present in Paris, has telegraphed from London the results of his conferences with the British foreign office. In Porte circles it is affirmed that these results are of a nature to afford satisfaction to Turkey and this news is already exercising the fancy of political spheres and giving rise to all kinds of so-called authentic projects for Cretan autonomy.

One point insisted upon in these projects is the question of the appointment of a Governor for the island, and it is stated that he will be nominated by the Cretans and confirmed by the Sultan, without, however, any right of veto. Other alleged authorities admit the choice by the Sultan from among different candidates, while a further set revert to the former state of affairs, with a nomination by the King of the Hellenes. There is yet another project for nomination by the powers and the Porte of a Governor who is to be neither Cretan, nor Greek, nor Ottoman.

None of these professing projects give any details about the autonomy, but probably during the next few days political imaginations will also be exercised upon this point.

As a matter of fact, although the powers are now studying the matter with all the zeal demanded by the circumstance that this question threatens to enter upon an extremely acute stage, nothing of a concrete nature has yet been determined upon.

## TIME BY WIRELESS

French Department of Marine Succeeds in Flashing it Broadcast Simultaneously.

PARIS, June 11.—The synchronization of vessels fitted with wireless apparatus by a wireless signal flashed from the radiograph station on the summit of the Eiffel Tower has been inaugurated with complete success.

The clock-room in the Paris observatory had connected by a special wire with the wireless apparatus at the tower. On the stroke of midnight the exact Paris time was flashed to every coastal and maritime station within a radius of from 2,500 to 3,000 miles.

It is estimated that the signal reached the coast of West Africa, the whole extent of the Mediterranean, almost all the Northern Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, Great Britain, and practically the whole of Central and Western Europe.

This system of synchronization will be of inestimable service to navigation, as vessels will be able to ascertain their exact position immediately on receiving the time spark.

## IRISH AGRICULTURE

Reports Rendered at Meeting of Council of Agriculture of National University.

DUBLIN, June 11.—Mr. T. W. Russell, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, presided at the 17th meeting of the Council of Agriculture of the National University. The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen were present.

Mr. Russell, in his address to the council, spoke of the work done by the Department of Agriculture in the congested areas. On the question of forestry he complained that parliament, when it concluded that subject as one suitable for departmental treatment, had omitted to provide anything like adequate funds for the purpose.

With regard to horse breeding, the department began some years ago to purchase annually a number of yearling colts in the best horse-breeding districts of Ireland, rearing them on departmental farms until three years old, and then selling those which turned out to be sound and suitable for stud purposes. The experiment had proved so successful in providing a substitute for the Clydesdale and Shire stallions that the department had decided to proceed with the scheme on a larger scale with a view to replacing unsound and unsuitable sires with sound and suitable ones.

Speaking of the decline of tillage, Mr. Russell said that the depopulation of the country going on at present could not now be said to be due to any one cause. It was gratifying to be able to state that so far as agricultural produce was concerned Ireland was holding her own establishing firmly the position which she had already gained in the markets of Great Britain.

## HERPICIDE'S MISSION

It Takes Away the Dread of Birthdays

Nothing is more annoying to men and women of middle age than to see those unmistakable signs of age—thin hair and grayness—approaching. But science has discovered that these conditions are no longer, "unmistakable" evidences of old age, for the dandruff germ theory proves that even very young people may suffer hair loss, while those fortunate enough to escape the ravages of the scalp germ, retain their abundant locks to a ripe old age. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ and removes the risk of appearing old before your time. Save your hair and your feelings, by using the genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent, 1228 Government street.

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TELEPHONE

# THE COLONIST

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# News From European Capitals and the Empire

## IRISH IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY

The Ultra-Nationalists Protest Against Its Being Made Optional in Institution's Curriculum

DUBLIN, June 11.—Ultra-Nationalists are deeply chagrined at the decision of the New University's Senate regarding the Irish language. For months that body has been urged to decree that a knowledge of the ancient tongue shall be essential at matriculation. This proposal has been decisively rejected, and it has been decided that Irish shall be placed in the same position as French, German, Spanish and Italian. Students who do not present themselves for examination on the subject at matriculation will, however, be required to attend a course in Irish during their undergraduate career. A motion by Dr. Douglas Hyde that Irish should be made essential at matriculation examinations in 1913 was ruled out of order. More is to be heard of the matter at the next meeting of the Senate on June 23, and meantime the Gaelic League and its supporters will move heaven and earth to secure a modification of the decision.

It is threatened that unless the senators give way the County Councils will refuse a rate in aid of university education. Strong resolutions have been passed by various public bodies and by numerous branches of the League. That of the Dublin branch is typical. It expresses grave dissatisfaction with the action of the Senate in relegating Irish to a position of "stereotyped inferiority," while other subjects, such as classics and English, or geography and history, are made compulsory, calls the attention of the people of Ireland to the insult that has been offered them by the utter disregard thus shown for their demand as put forward by the General Council of County Councils and the various elected representatives of the people throughout the country, and trusts that not one penny of the people's money will be given to the support of a university the governing body of which has proved itself hostile to the aspirations of the Irish people. Among others who have urged the adoption of Dr. Hyde's proposal is Mr. Thos. F. O'Donnell, M.P. He declares that its acceptance will settle the question, while its rejection will create chaos, and cause such an outburst of national disgust as will inevitably destroy the university at its birth.

## Indignant Protest

Against the Dublin resolution Archbishop Walsh, the Chancellor of the University, has entered an indignant protest. In a letter to the press he says: "I have no hesitation in stigmatising the resolution as a scandalous production, permeated from beginning to end with scandalous misrepresentation of the recent action of the Senate of the National University. This kind of thing has been allowed to go on too long, with results simply disastrous to the cause which presumably it is meant to serve. Is there no one in authority in the Gaelic League possessed of sufficient influence to silence the mischief-makers, ignorant or malicious as they may be?" Mr. Walsh's letter suggests that the language enthusiasts are much less representative than they claim to be.

Father Humphreys, of Killenau, declares bluntly that they are a very feeble party, who have set up a pandemonium of brawling, which should not for a moment be allowed to influence the university authorities. "The Gaelic League has called the machine resolutions of the councils the demand of the Irish people. The great body of the Irish people take no interest whatever in their contemptible craze. Mobs, mob orators, county, district, and urban councillors dictating a programme of studies for a ministry is the most ridiculous sight in the world."

**The Sinn Féin**

On the other hand, the organ of Sinn Féin asserts that if the Gaelic League were to falter or withdraw from the position it has taken up it would at once lose "the confidence of the country." The rejection of Mr. Hyde's resolution by the Senate would be a defiance to the League and the public opinion which is now solidly with it. It is added that at the present moment the University is a failure, and that the one thing that can ensure it a moderate success in the next twenty years is an honest acceptance of the language.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien's contention that the Birrell Act of last year has killed land purchase is amply borne out by the testimony of several Wexford agents, who have been engaged in the transfer of estates under Mr. Wyndham's measure. These practical business men unanimously declare that an absolute deadlock has been reached. Mr. Martin Huggard, solicitor, Wexford, who stated that so far as his firm were concerned not a single sale nor a negotiation for a sale had taken place since the act came into operation, gave an illustration of how both landlord and tenant are hit under the new conditions.

In the case of a tenant whose rent is \$125, the purchase money under the old act at twenty-three years' purchase would be \$2,835, and the annuity would be \$33.83. The landlord, in addition to the \$2,835, would receive a bonus of 12 per cent., making a total of \$3,230. Under the present act such a tenant would have to pay an in-

(Continued on Page 18.)

## FOREIGN RELATIONS OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

Prominent Member of French Chamber Issues Interesting Work of Affairs Beyond the Frontiers

PARIS, June 11.—M. Paul Deschanel has for five years been president of the committee of foreign affairs in the Chamber, and for four years reporter of the foreign office estimates, and in consequence he is particularly qualified to speak with authority on the subject of French foreign policy. It can scarcely be doubted that the book which he has just published, "Hors des Frontières," will attract wide attention.

In "Hors des Frontières" M. Deschanel deals principally with three subjects—the Moroccan question, the Eastern question, and the reform of the French foreign office. With regard to the last of these questions M. Deschanel has insisted on the necessity of increasing the salaries of the representatives of France abroad, of augmenting the number of consular appointments, and of giving material encouragement to the institutions which extend the language and influence of France outside its frontiers. His pertinacity has already to some extent met with its reward, inasmuch as next year \$200,000 derived from the reform of consular dues will be devoted to the increase of the salaries of French representatives.

So far as concerns Morocco, M. Deschanel considers that the supremacy of France may be maintained without a policy of conquest, which would necessarily hamper French action in Europe. France must preserve her influence over the approaches to Algeria, but here as elsewhere she must subordinate colonial to general foreign policy.

French Moroccan policy should be, according to M. Deschanel, "neither dangerous adventure nor internationalization, but the gradual accomplishment of its civilizing mission in agreement with the powers."

**In the East**

In the East, as elsewhere, M. Deschanel preaches the balance of power as the sole guarantee of peace. This balance of power must depend on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the Balkan states. The writer never loses sight of the fact that Austria is indispensable to the European balance of power, and qualifies the anti-Austrian policy of

## SEINE AGAIN CAUSES ALARM

Works Necessitated by Recent Floods Cause Disputes in the French Capital—Perpetual Increase

PARIS, June 11.—The Seine has risen once more owing to recent heavy rains, and there has even been some fear that traffic on the river might be interrupted. The prospect has improved during the last few days, so that all risk of such inconveniences seems to be well over. All the same this new rise has served to remind the Parisians that measures for the prevention of a recurrence of the disaster witnessed during the winter are imperative, and that there is no necessity for their prompt adoption.

M. Berlier, a distinguished civil engineer, has written a brochure in which he explains his plan for the construction of two tubes, starting from Ivory Port, passing between the forts of Vanves and Issy, and thence under the woods at Ville d'Avray to the south of Saint Germain, to rejoin the Seine at Le Chateau de Villiers, a few hundred yards below Poissy. These tubes would be made of cement, and could be opened or closed at will, so that they would only be utilized when there was a superabundance of water.

M. Berlier argues that no doubt can prevail as to the practical advantages of his scheme, seeing that the drainage system in Paris worked extremely well during the great floods. He admits that the expense would be enormous, and he suggests various methods for covering it. But he contends that the protection of Paris demands a pecuniary sacrifice. On the other hand, the syndicate of persons concerned with the river traffic has just adopted a report, drawn up at its invitation by one of its members, who expresses the opinion that the system advocated by M. Berlier would be too expensive, and might not bring much relief. He recommends some improvement of the bridges under which the current runs with particular strength, including the Pont de la Tournelle, the Pont de l'Alma, the Pont de Sevres, and the Pont de Saint Cloud, the suppression of the lock at La Monnaie, and the enlargement of the small arm of the river at that point, as well as the abolition of the stores established on various quays, the widening of the Seine at Villeneuve-Saint Georges, and other practical, though less important

## NEW ZEALAND TRADE

Financial Position is Improved and Imports and Exports Satisfactory.

MELBOURNE, June 11.—A year of great prosperity is predicted for New Zealand. Trade returns for the first quarter of the year are very satisfactory, the exports of wool, dairy produce, and meat all showing high totals. The financial position has been still further improved. Government requirements for public works and other purposes are being obtained outside the Dominion, as also are the loans of local governing bodies. Sir Joseph Ward recently stated that applications of the latter character were in hand to the amount of \$3,750,000, and the money would be available if the security proved satisfactory. The local market will, therefore, not be called upon to meet demands of this class, as it has been in the past, and the accumulations of the community will be available for general purposes.

Statistics lately published show that last year established a record in the frozen meat trade. The quantity exported totalled close on 270,000,000 pounds, an increase of 38,000,000 pounds over the preceding twelve months, and about 26,000,000 pounds over the record established in 1903. For the first time the weight of lamb exported, namely, 109,567, 763 pounds, exceeded that of mutton, which amounted to 106,405,503 pounds in excess of the shipments during the previous year.

**Fast Ended in Death**

JOHANNESBURG, June 11.—Mr. Williamson, a leading barrister on the Rand, has been suffering for some time from dyspepsia, and a fortnight ago started a fasting cure, as recommended by Mr. Upton Sinclair. The fast ended in death.

## FEAR ADVENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Accession of Labor Administration in Australia Causes Fears of Monied Classes—The Coal Strike

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 11.—Now that a labor ministry is firmly established in Australia, it will be interesting to see how far it attempts to give effect to the somewhat remarkable promises made by some of its prominent supporters during the election campaign. The Political Labor Council of Victoria, for instance, issued a manifesto, in which it declared that, if a labor majority was returned to the federal parliament, high wages would be secured in every industry through "such an extension of the powers of parliament as may be necessary." The banking, shipping, sugar, tobacco, confectionery, meat, butter, coal, artificial fertilizer, and agricultural implement industries were to be taken over by the state, which was to manage them in the interests of the community. Not only were better wages to be paid, but the working days was to be shorter, and regular holidays and lower prices were also promised. "More important than all these together," everyone was to be provided with congenial employment. This sounds sufficiently extravagant, but it is an interesting indication of the trend of ideas among the more extreme supporters of the new cabinet, whose members, it should be noted, are apt to be regarded by their friends as their representatives of the party caucus rather than as the instruments to whom has been entrusted for the time being the task of governing the country.

Undoubtedly the return of Mr. Fisher to power has given rise to no little concern among the well-to-do classes, who are apprehensive that a period of penal taxation and ill-considered legislative experiment lies ahead. There is also some anxiety in regard to the government's attitude on certain wider questions of policy, such as immigration and the new defense scheme—as to which, it may be incidentally mentioned, the laborists have proclaimed that "whatever force Australia is compelled to raise must be maintained by a direct tax on property."

**Immigration**

With reference to immigration, the "Australasian" asserts that whenever

(Continued on Page 20.)

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## AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this column should be left in the Colonist office by Thursday evening. Notices sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m. will be too late for publication.

## ANGLICAN

## Christ Church Cathedral.

Order of services: Matins at 11 a. m.; organ, Allegretto, "Tours," venite, as set; psalms, as set; to deum, Field in F; benedictus, Turle; litany; hymns, 422, 296, 322; amen, Stainer; Evensong, 7 p. m.; organ, Reverie, Page; psalms, as set; magnificat, Mornington; nunc dimittis, Turle; hymns, 597, 32, 25; amen, Stainer; proc. hymn, 378; rec. hymn, 356; organ, Postlude, Wely.

## St. James.

Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet; holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins, litany and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; venite and psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum, second alternative, Cathedral psalter; benedictus, Langdon; hymns, 197, 284, 279; organ, Voluntary; Evensong—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Wesley; hymns, 412, 438, 391; vesper hymn, Burnett; organ, Voluntary.

## St. John's.

Order of services: Matins—Organ, Prelude; venite, Burrows; psalms; to deum, Burnett; benedictus, Jacobs; litany, Barnby; Evensong—Organ, Prelude; psalms for 12th evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Macfarren; nunc dimittis, Wesley; anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," Mendelssohn; amen, Final; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude. The Rev. P. Jenns will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Ard in the evening.

## St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. This being the Sunday in the octave of St. Barnabas Day, there will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; chorale matins and litany at 11 a. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The Venerable Archdeacon Scriven will be the preacher at the morning service and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller at evensong. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Andante in F; Wely; venite, psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Macpherson in E flat; benedictus, Dr. Garnett; anthem, "Watch Ye, Stand Fast in the Faith," W. Spinney; hymns, 412, 438; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; organ, "Marche Triumphale," Costa. Evening—Organ, "The Pilgrims' Chorus," Wagner; psalms, 67 and 148; magnificat, nunc dimittis, Adams in D; anthem, "Watch Ye, Stand Fast in the Faith," W. Spinney; hymns, 412 and 413; processional, 390; vesper, "Jesu We Pray Thee," Armitage; organ, Fugue in E flat, Hesse.

## St. Paul's, Esquimalt.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Services for the day as follows: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; evensong at 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

## CONGREGATIONAL

## First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., pastor, will preach. Theme of the morning sermon, "Preparing for the Harvest." Evening subject, "Liberty—Its Bulwarks and Its Possibilities." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Monday at 8 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W. literary meeting when "The Lives of Six Noble Women" will be studied. Thursday at 8 p. m., prayer meeting, subject, "Reminiscences—Childhood's Tales that Influenced Me." Friday at 7:30 p. m. Boy Scouts at 8 p. m. Choir practice. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

## REFORMED EPISCOPAL

## Church of Our Lord.

Corner Humboldt and Blanchard Sts. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "The Institution of Christ." Evening, "Wisdom from Above." Morning service: Organ, Andante, R. G. Thompson; Venite and Psalms as set, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, No. 2; Jubilate, No. 1; hymns 384, 322, 282, tune 367; organ, Postlude, Mozart. Evening service: Organ, Benedictus, Gilbert A. Fox; hymns, 389, 368, 324, 336; Psalms as set, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, VI, Mercer; Nunc Dimittis, VII, Mercer; organ, Alla Marcia, Arthur M. Fox.

## UNITARIAN

## First.

Eagles' Hall, Government St. (Entrance next door Dixi Ross & Co., Store.) Rev. H. E. Kellington, M.A., minister. Preaching service every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. All interested in the "New Theology," or in sympathy with any liberal Christian faith, will find here congenial associations. A cordial invitation extended to all. Subject for this evening's address, "A Business Proposition: 'The Soul, What It Is and What It Is Worth.'" Prelude, "The United of Nature," an address by Prof. P. H. Elliott of Victoria College. Mrs. Burbridge will sing.

## Unitarian Meeting.

Owing to the inability of Rev. M. E. Kellington to be present this evening the service will be conducted by A. J. Pineo. A short address will be given by Prof. P. H. Elliott on "The Unity of Nature." The subject of the sermon will be "Beyond the Veil, or After Death, What?" The answer of science, the answer of spiritualism, the answer of faith.

## LUTHERAN

## St. Paul's.

351 Mears St. Divine services: In German, at 11 a. m. Theme, "Jesus, the Seeking Saviour." In English, at 7:30 p. m. Theme, "Our Journey on This Earth." Sunday school at 10 a. m. During the absence of the pastor, Rev. Wm. Schoeler of Olympia will occupy the pulpit. All are welcome.

## Grace English

Services will be held at the K. of P.

Hall, corner Douglas street and Pandora avenue, as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "A Mission of Love." Evening service at 7:30. Subject of sermon, "Weighted and Found Wanting." The Sunday school meets at 10 o'clock in the morning. A cordial invitation to all services is extended to all, especially those visiting in the city. Rev. W. C. Drahm, western mission secretary, pastor.

## BAPTIST

## First Church.

Blanchard St., near Pandora. Public services today at 11 a. m. 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. The day will be observed as Children's Day, and the members of the Sunday school will occupy seats on the platform and render appropriate musical exercises, under the leadership of H. J. Folland. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. J. B. Warricker, B.A., of Toronto, who will also address the Sunday school in the afternoon. B. Y. P. U. meeting Monday at 8 p. m., and prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

## Emmanuel.

Children's Day. Today the services will be in celebration of the "Life of Childhood," and will be of a special character. The pastor, Rev. William Stevenson, will conduct the services, and will give an address to the children and young people in the afternoon at 2:30. At the morning service there will be a brief talk to the adults, and the sermon proper will be devoted to the children on the subject: "Eyes and No Eyes." In the evening the subject will be: "The Shepherd and the King: An Old-World Love Story."

## Emmanuel.

Corner of Fernwood Road and Gladstone avenue. Services are of a special character, in celebration of the "Life of Childhood," and called the Children's Day. The pastor, Rev. W. Stevenson, will preach in the morning at 11 a. m., "Eyes and No Eyes," and in the evening at 7:30 on "The Shepherd and the King: An Old-World Love Story." The special service for the children will be held in the church in the afternoon at 2:30, when the pastor will give the address and some of the children will take special part. B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers welcomed at every service. Morning—Organ, Prelude; Redhead; Holy, Holy, Holy, hymn, 570; anthem, "Behold How Good and Joyful," Dr. Clark Whitfield; organ, Andante, Haydn; hymns, 581, 572. Evening—Organ, Prelude, Slimper; hymn 421; anthem, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," Smith; organ, Ave Maria, Flavel; hymns, 437, 356.

## METHODIST

## Victoria West.

Corner Catherine and Wilson Sts.—Rev. J. A. Wood, pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. A. J. H. B. D., will preach, both morning and evening. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

## Metropolitan.

Corner Quadra St. and Pandora Ave. Rev. T. E. Helling, pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League, Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer service, Thursday at 8 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school, 2:45 p. m. Epworth League, Monday at 8 p. m. A hearty welcome to all the services. Anthems: Morning, "Blessing and Honor," from Mozart; "Lean on His Arm," L. E. Jones. Evening, "Time, O Lord, Is the Greatness," Kent. Solo, "Come Unto Me," Coenen, Mr. J. H. Griffith.

## Centennial.

Pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "An Israelite Without Guile." Evening subject: "Lot's Wife." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. anthems: morning, "Jubilate Deo," Tarett. Evening, "Hymn of the Homeland," Sullivan.

## PRESBYTERIAN

## St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., will be the preacher. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning: Voluntary, "Prelude and Meditation," Richmond; Psalm 96; hymns, 177, 419, 423; voluntary, "Communion in G," Guilman; Evening: Voluntary, "Sonata in A," Handel (Andante, Allegro and Allegretto); Psalm 41; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem!" Maunders, soprano solo. Miss Bessie, hymns, 41, 360; solo, "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," Gounod, Miss Dorothy Buckley; voluntary, "Marche Triumphale," Guilman.

## St. Paul's.

Corner Henry and Mary streets, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacLach, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and adult Bible class at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p. m.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Salvation Army.

Citadel, Broad St. Services: 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., salvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by the officers in charge, Staff Capt. Hayds and Capt. Knudson. All are invited.

## Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject, "Leaves from a Spirit's Diary." All are welcome to these meetings.

## Christian Science.

Regular services are held at 351 Pandora street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and testimony meetings, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for today, "God, the Preserver of Man." All are welcome.

## Society of Friends.

Broad St. Hall, 1305 Broad St. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m. All are welcome.

## Gospel Tent.

Special evangelistic services are being conducted by Messrs. Bethel and Rouse, in a large tent, corner Moss and May streets, Ross Bay. Meetings each night except Saturday at 8 o'clock, Sunday at 7:30. The tent is carpeted and heated, thus affording comfort. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## Psycho Research.

Meeting will be held in Forsters' Hall, Broad street, at 8 o'clock. Mr. P. O. Jackson will lecture, followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are welcome.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## IRISH IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 16.)

Increased annuity of \$101.08, and the landlord, with the bonus reduced to 3 per cent., would receive only \$2,970. Under these conditions, neither tenant nor landlord would do business. Several other firms, including Messrs. Colfer and Gethlin, New Ross, who took part in carrying through numerous big transactions under the Landham Act, reported that no sales or negotiations were in progress.

An Ennisceorthy solicitor reported that inquiries he had addressed to landlords had, invariably been met with the reply that they were not prepared to sell under the new Act. Similarly, the tenants objected to paying a higher annuity. He had heard of one case where the landlord, at a loss to himself, reduced the purchase money in order to enable the tenant to meet the higher rate of interest.

## Cattle-driving

In several counties the cattle-drivers are steadfastly following the advice lately given them by some of their leaders. Mr. Ginnell, M. P., for instance, speaking recently at Mullingar, told his audience that if they would clear a neighboring ranch and keep it clear, he was prepared to be with them and to take the consequences. A police inspector who was present warned the speaker that language of that kind might get him into trouble, but Mr. Ginnell defiantly retorted that threats from Dublin Castle would have no effect whatever upon him.

In this particular case the clearing does not as yet seem to have been carried out, although elsewhere in Westmeath the hazel has been much in evidence. The other day the sixth drive took place off the lands at Taughmonagh occupied by Mr. P. Doyle, district councillor. Five men were prosecuted, two of whom, on refusing bail, were sent to prison for ten weeks. Fifteen arrests were made at Lowerwood, Athlone, as the result of an extensive cattle-driving carried on in broad daylight on the Glynnwood estate. The men were brought before a special court, and were ordered to find bail or suffer a month's imprisonment. Four of them elected to go to jail.

A raid was made on the farm of Ballybridge near Roscommon, the other night, the stock being driven for several miles. The place is now being under observation by the police. Some heavy claims for compensation in respect of malicious injuries have been lodged with the Glenmaddy, Mayo, district council. In one case \$3,000 is claimed for damage to cattle, and the trustees of the O'Connor Don demand \$375 for the destruction of a plantation and game cover at Cloonmadr.

## Trades Union Congress

At the Irish Trades Union Congress in Dundalk a few days since Mr. W. J. Leahy, Dublin, proposed a resolution calling upon Mr. Redmond and his colleagues of the Irish party to take the necessary steps to prevent the imposition of increased duties on the distillery and brewing industries in the next Budget, of 1910-11, and calling on the liberal and labor members to use every effort to prevent the threatened boycott of Irish whiskey by members of the English Licensed Victuallers' Association, because of the vote given by the Irish party in favor of the Budget.

The chairman was proceeding to second the resolution, when Sir T. Egan, J. P., Cork, stood up and said, "John Redmond and his colleagues do not represent all Ireland in the Imperial parliament now." He protested against such a resolution being submitted to the congress.

There was much cheering, and Mr. Egan's further remarks were lost in the noise. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Whitney that the congress proceed to the next business, and it was carried by twenty-nine votes to twenty-six, and the matter dropped.

## WOMEN IN GERMANY

Feminist Forward Movement Excites Interest in Teutonic Empire.

BERLIN, June 11.—How systematically the development of the woman's movement is progressing in Germany may be judged from the fact that an Independent Women's Joint Stock Bank is about to be established. The bold step is being taken by a number of women in Wilmsdorf one of the newest of the western suburbs of Berlin who have had experience in the conduct of public affairs and have an extensive knowledge of business methods.

These women have formed themselves into a species of syndicate and have issued a circular in which their aims are set forth. They state that many of the obstacles, which have so long blocked the way of women desirous of attaining independence have now been removed, but that there is still no organization, whose special task is to protect an independent woman and her children in times of need. The ordinary banks, both public and private, are, they say, somewhat sceptical concerning the business capabilities of women, and, moreover, it is hardly within their province to lend such small sums as independent women are frequently needing.

The object of the new undertaking is to supply this demand, and it is proposed to start with a capital of \$25,000, in shares of \$25 each. It is hoped that many independent women, whether engaged in making their own livelihood or not, will assist the enterprise by opening deposit accounts or treating it as a savings bank. From the ready money thus obtained advances would be made on good security to women temporarily in pecuniary straits; bills of exchange would be discounted and the usual business of bankers carried on.

A considerable proportion of the profits made by the projected bank is to be added to the reserve fund of the "Mutterschafts-Versicherung" a species of mutual benefit society the object of which is to furnish the aid that may be rendered necessary by the circumstances of motherhood. The main feature of the scheme is that it endeavors to preserve the health of parent and child by enabling the mother to resist from work for adequate periods before and after her confinement. Besides this, however, it provides for the payment—to every female who is insured early enough—of a certain sum on her confirmation and of a dowry on her marriage. Should a female who has been insured from her infancy not marry or remain childless she receives other benefits for the premiums paid.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## Ask the Man

Who is wearing one of our

## PROPER CLOTHES SUITS

He will tell you it is giving GENUINE SATISFACTION. Reliability is the safest clothes insurance.

We safeguard every detail that makes for superiority, elegance and exclusiveness, and the highest possible standard is maintained in all our lines of Men's Wear.

Our Suit Specialties at

\$15 — \$20 — \$25

are your kind of clothes, only at less price and more value than you have worn. It is a fact that we are building up a live, permanent, fast growing business. There's a reason.

Every Suit We Sell Satisfies

Just received, a few extra artistic patterns in ultra correct clothes novelties. Call tomorrow and see them.

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES"—Rgd.

**FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL**

HATTERS

FURNISHERS

811-813 Government Street, Opp. P. O.

The Fragrant Bouquet and Quality of

## HENNESSY BRANDY

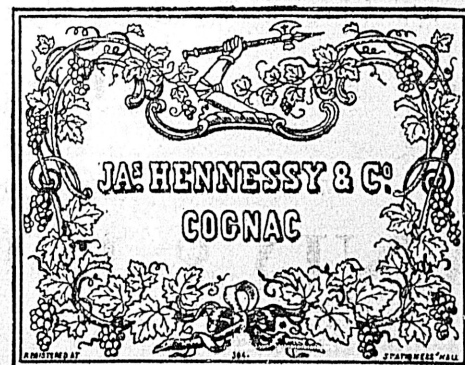
is due to Nature alone. In no other part of the world is found the same combination of soil and climate as in the Charente district of France, where are grown the grapes from which HENNESSY BRANDY is exclusively distilled. Extensive and costly experiments have been made in Italy, Spain, Greece and America in a vain attempt to produce Brandy of equal quality.

Vines of the same stock from the Charente vineyards were planted, the same system of cultivation was adopted, the distillation was conducted in the same way, the Brandy was stored in the same kind of casks—in fact everything was carried out in the same manner as in the Cognac district. All to no effect. The brandy was so inferior that experiments were abandoned as showing no hope of success.

The failure of these tests emphasizes the natural superiority of Hennessy Brandy, the world's standard of purity and quality for nearly a century and a half.

When you order, insist on having HENNESSY BRANDY.

Look for this Label on every bottle of Brandy you buy.



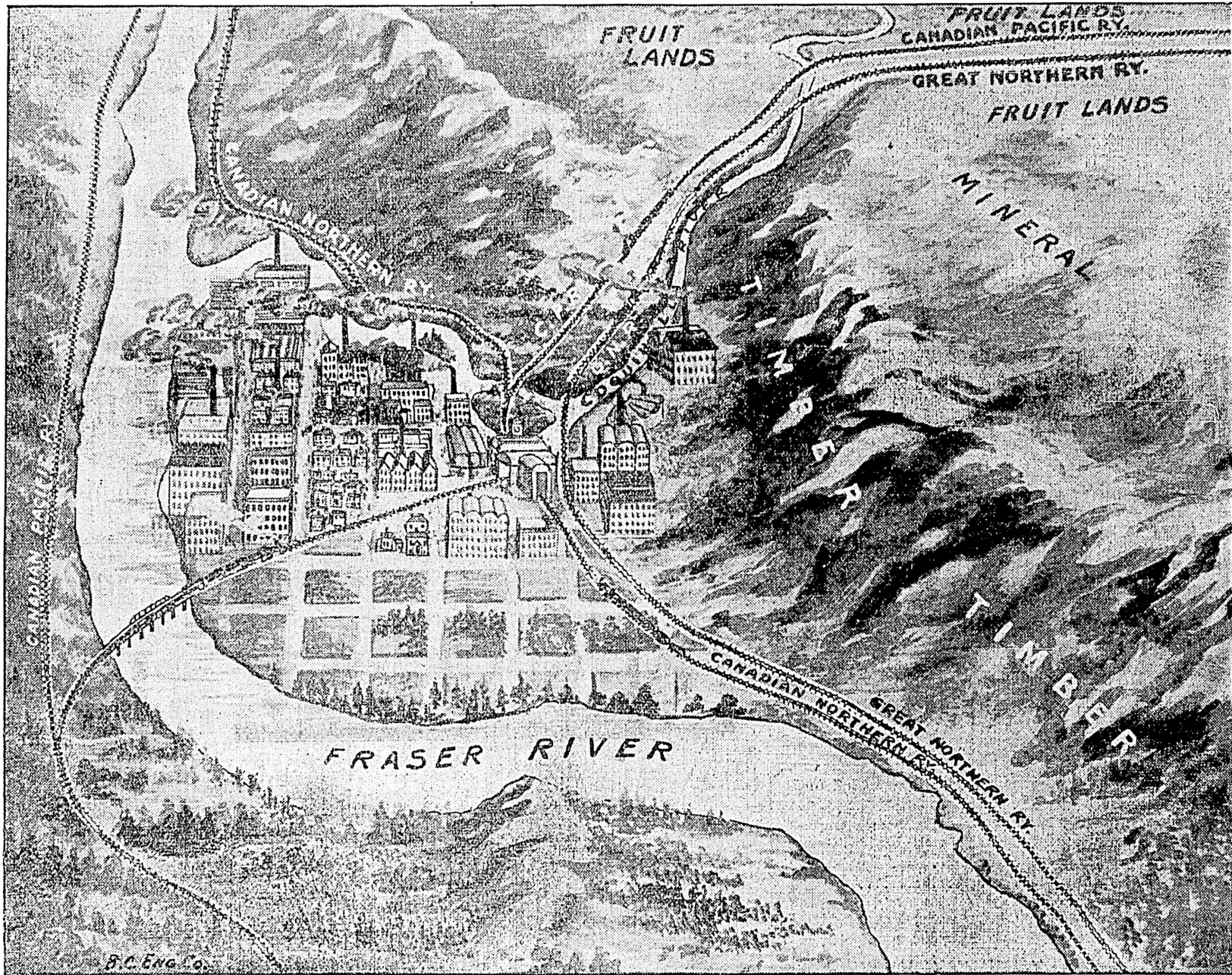
The largest sale of any Brandy in the world.





# The First Three Days Sale of Lots in HOPE TOWNSITE!

Has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We ask you to consider the following  
POINTS OF ADVANTAGE



HOPE, 1915

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## 3—Transcontinental Railways—3

Immense Timber Areas, for which HOPE is the only outlet and manufacturing point. Unlimited Power to be developed from the Coquihalla and Silver Rivers, for manufacturing purposes, making HOPE the industrial centre of the province. Scenic beauty unsurpassed in America. Go and Look, convince yourself that our statements are correct.  
THREE HOURS RIDE FROM VANCOUVER. WEEK-END RATE, THREE DOLLARS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE DRIARD HOTEL, VICTORIA. JUNE 23, 1910, STEWART WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER

Lots may be reserved at the upset price at the following offices by making a small deposit:

**W. E. BURRIS**  
Room 12, Hibben Building

**PEMBERTON & SON**  
614 Fort Street

**CROSS & CO.**  
622 Fort Street

**HOPE LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO., 622 Fort St.**





If your wife is extravagant in her dress for herself and the kids. Persuade her to come here for these good-wearing goods:

- Ladies' Hose, black cotton, per pair 25c
- Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, per pair 25c
- Ladies' Gauze Hose for ladies, per pair, 50c, 35c and 25c
- Embroidered Hose, for ladies, cotton goods, per pair 25c
- Embroidered Lisle Hose for ladies, per pair 50c
- Colored Lisle Hose for ladies, fine choice, per pair, 35c and 25c
- Black Lisle Hose, open-work for ladies, per pair, 50c and 25c
- Solsette Hose for ladies, black and tan, per pair 35c
- Children's Socks, open-work, colored, per pair 15c, 2 pairs for 25c
- Children's Hose, "Rock Rib," per pair 25c
- Princess Hose, for children, excellent rib hose, black and tan shades, per pair 25c

**E. E. Wescott**  
Exclusive Agent for McCall Patterns and Fashion Journal.  
649 Yates St. Tel. 26.

**O.B. Bush & Co.**  
Real Estate and Stock Brokers.  
**Stewart Lots Wanted**  
Offices in Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Stewart. Only first-class stocks dealt in.  
Good lot on Stewart Ave. Our price \$3,000, on reasonable terms.  
Victoria Office, with Fleming & Dowse, 634 View St.  
Telephone 2307. Reference, Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver.

**NOTICE**  
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made application to the Governor in Council for approval of the construction of an extension of its wharf at James Bay in the harbor of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia and that plans thereof and a description of the site of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria in the said province.  
Dated this 12th day of May, 1910.  
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

**HOUSES BUILT**  
On the Installment Plan  
**D. H. BALE**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

**GUINNESS EXTRA STOUT**  
THE FINEST QUALITY  
BOTTLED BEERS

**Hudson's Bay Co.**  
Sole Agents  
For British Columbia.

## REFEREE KING LALLY LECTURES

### Famous Lacrosse Official Outlines Responsibilities of Referee and Tells How He Should Conduct Himself

In view of the squabble between New Westminster and Vancouver lacrosse teams over the referee question, and the part Victoria officials are, involuntarily, taking in it, an article on refereeing, by Joe Lally, called by some the King of Lacrosse Referees, will be read with interest:

"When you are called upon to referee a lacrosse game, go out on the field with the determination to carry out the rules of the game in the strictest sense of the letter. Pay no attention to the grand stand, the rosters or the bleachers, the players themselves, or the committeemen or managers. Do what you know to be right regardless of any criticism or any slurs that may be thrust upon you. Never play to the gallery; assume your duties and carry them out without any trills; keep your mind on the game and follow the play; you will find you will have enough to do when you accomplish this, without thinking of anything else. Use what is generally known as horse sense—that is if you have a proper idea of lacrosse as it should be played; act promptly when you see a foul committed; you may make mistakes, in fact you will make mistakes, as that man never lived as a lacrosse referee who didn't make mistakes on the field, but be honest in your decisions; let nothing tempt you to be otherwise, and if you make mistakes they will be honest ones, which any honest man will forgive you for making, and so far as chronic kickers go they don't amount to much as friends anyway, and you are much better without their friendship."

## FEAR ADVENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 16.)

any practical attempt is made to bring people into the country the la-

bor party's attitude is invariably one of discouragement. "The active hostility of their organizations has done more than anything else to keep Australia back in this respect. One would imagine that the folly of endeavoring to keep Australia a close preserve for labor had been sufficiently exposed before this, but the ludicrous idea that this country can supply only a certain number of 'jobs' in any circumstances and that the introduction of people from outside will diminish the employment of those already here, still lingers."

The unreasoning spirit of hostility in which many of the trade unions regard capital has been exhibited in rather a striking manner in Sydney lately. Judge Heyden, president of the Industrial Court of New South Wales, has found much of his time taken up in listening to prosecutions of employers by unions for purely trivial or technical breaches of awards, and has not scrupled to point out the folly of such a vexatious proceedings. Mr. Smithers, a stipendiary magistrate, takes the same view of the situation, and has adopted the expedient of imposing low fines and small costs in cases which he thinks have been brought before the courts without a bonafide excuse.

A deputation waited on the Premier to protest against this proceeding, but Mr. Wade's reply was not encouraging. He told the malcontents that he had been seriously considering the expediency of appointing a public officer to take charge of this important branch of industrial legislation, and not to allow any legal process to issue unless this officer was satisfied that the allegations made by the union had been a substantial one. It is stated that the deputation was far from pleased with a suggestion so well calculated to minimize industrial friction, and gave Mr. Wade clearly to understand that the unions would never consent to it.

This determination not to abandon a single means of harassing capital seems to be conceived in the spirit in which a prominent minority of the Trades-Council of Victoria recently sought to prohibit any person appearing on a labor platform from saying a single word in favor of an employer.

**Coal Trade**  
There is unfortunately good reason to fear that the recent strike of the New South Wales miners has caused irreparable injury to the Australian coal trade. When the strike began it was predicted that a very considerable portion of the export trade in coal would indefinitely put up with the un-

certainty of delivery which constant strikes had made a characteristic of Australian supplies. The event has only too fully realized the prediction. Recently the government were officially informed that Japanese coal had taken the place of Australian in the Philippines, and was practically certain to hold the market permanently.

Mr. L. H. Drakeford, a gentleman who lately returned to Sydney after long residence in China, has told the same story with regard to other markets which Australian coal once held in the East. The frequent cancellation of contracts, he says, has irritated the importers beyond endurance, and other countries have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered them for getting in. Mines are being rapidly developed in French Indo-China, bituminous coal of excellent quality has been found in Borneo, and Japanese coal is available everywhere in practically unlimited quantities. From these sources the supply is regular, and prices are comparatively low. As a Melbourne Journal remarks, "This is a serious matter for New South Wales generally, and the people to suffer most will be the miners who floated the law, and endeavored to paralyze the industrial life of the country."

Evidence bearing on the indifference of Australian young men towards the serious affairs of life has been given before a select committee of the South Australian parliament, who have been inquiring into the subject of wages boards. Quite a number of large manufacturers and shopkeepers complained that the working-class boy had deteriorated so greatly of recent years that they simply could not be bothered with him, and dispensed with his services wherever possible. He took no interest in his business, and scarcely seemed to understand the meaning of the word ambition. One of the largest employers in Adelaide said his experience was that only one boy in ten made a real success of his work. The other nine found their interest engrossed by sport and frivolity, and contented themselves with a perfunctory performance of their duties.

To describe the situation another witness used the words "appalling" and "staggering," and declared that no one who did not come into actual contact with it could realize the extent of the evil. Much more was said to the same effect. One gentleman expressed his conviction that the state system of education turned out parrots, non-thinkers; another complained of bad companionship; and a third spoke vaguely of "the spirit of the age." A fourth attributed a large measure of the blame to the parents, who, he said, want to hand everything over to the state nowadays, and have practically no control over their children.

**Attracting Settlers**  
Much enterprise is being shown by the Victorian government in the opening up and development of their territory for settlement. A large irrigation scheme has been carried out in the northern part of the state, and as skilled cultivators are not available in sufficient numbers in Australia, it has been decided to send a mission abroad to enlist suitable men. Hitherto irrigation settlement has not been a success, owing partly to the fact that the advice of Mr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the water supply commission, who has had a large experience of irrigation work in America, the land is being cut up into holdings of from one to one hundred acres, and other arrangements have been made which will enable the scheme to be administered on a sound financial basis. All that is required is the proper kind of cultivator, and Western America is regarded as the most likely place to find him.

Mr. Mead understands the problem in all its large bearings, and is confident that the generous terms offered in Victoria have only to be made known to tempt hundreds of skilled irrigation farmers to go to Australia. The intense culture which their skill will enable them to apply to their holdings is expected to prove an example that large numbers of Australians will ultimately follow. Mr. Mead himself will undertake the mission in search of settlers, and will be accompanied by a member of the ministry.

## SALE OF FIREARMS

Dealers in France Suggest That Restrictions Should be Passed.

PARIS, June 11.—So much mischief is being caused by the use, or, rather, abuse, of revolvers, which, in civilian hands at least, are intended as weapons of defence and not of offence, that the question of expediency of regulating their sale in Paris is being raised, since the law, as it stands at present, exercises no control whatever.

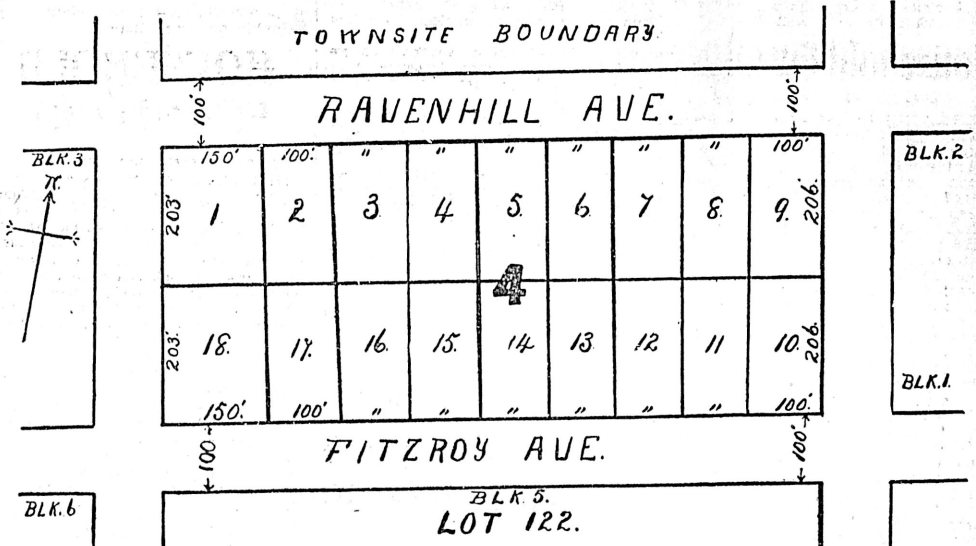
One of the best known gunsmiths in the city said that they were perfectly free in the matter of "morality," as he expressed it, "we may be to blame, but legally we are not so. We could even sell a revolver to a child if we did not entertain conscientious scruples." This authority added, however, that the gunsmiths would be glad if certain regulations were framed, as for one thing people would not be able to resell arms and ammunition for a mere trifle to anyone who cared to buy them.

A visit to another gunsmith turned out to be an object lesson to the caller. He had just made his entry into the shop when a woman about thirty years of age walked in, and proceeded to choose a revolver. She asked, for cartridges as well, but the tradesman, noticing her excited manner, told her that she had none in stock at that moment. He had scarcely spoken when a man came in and addressing the fair customer exclaimed: "You can go out. I have my revolver, too!" An instant later they flew at each other. It was no easy matter to separate the pair, who were in a passion to the nearest police station. "Now you see what might have happened if I had given her the cartridges," was the moral pointed by the gunsmith.

**New Church in Rome**  
ROME, June 11.—Rome, which is rich in ecclesiastical monuments, has another beautiful church, that of St. Camillus de Lellis, in the Ludovisi quarter, just opened to worship. It is a parish church, erected by the munificence of the Holy Father, Pius X. It supplies the want of a church in the neighborhood in which it stands. A part of the funds for its erection came from the compensation given by the authorities here for the demolition of the church of St. Nicola in Arcione, near the Via Tritone. His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Bozich, cardinal of the Holy See, consecrated this church, which is a beautiful specimen of Lombard architecture. The bells were blessed by the Viceroy of Rome.

# Now Is Your Time To Get In On OUR Alberni Subdivision

These lots are beautifully situated, offering a splendid view of the harbor, and are within one-half mile of proposed C. P. R. terminus.



NOTE THE SIZE: Lots 100 ft. x 206 ft., \$200, \$250 and \$300. Lots 150 ft. x 203 ft., \$350. Terms, \$50 down, \$10 per month, at 7 per cent.

**SOLE AGENTS**  
**Island Investment Co. LIMITED**  
BANK OF MONTREAL CHAMBERS  
TELEPHONE 1494

The remarkable growth of the Portland Canal Mining District during the past year has been due to the wonderful showings made on every property which so far has been opened up.

A glance at the Stock Exchange daily quotations in the newspapers and a comparison of the original prices at which Portland Canal Mining Stocks were placed on the market with the present selling value affords ample evidence of the public confidence in the richness of this district, where there has been a succession of rich strikes that have sent the prices of shares up from day to day.

The discoveries made in this highly mineralized zone are among the wonders of modern times and the people who have already purchased shares as well as those who are doing so now and getting in on the ground floor, are the ones who will make the most money.

## King Edward Mines, Limited

Of Portland Canal, B. C. Non-Personal Liability

### Capital \$200,000

Divided into 800,000 shares of 25 cents each par value. 50,000 shares of the first issue of 100,000 shares of Treasury Stock are now offered to the public at

### Ten Cents Per Share

FULLY PAID UP AND NON-ASSESSABLE

— OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS —

President	Col. A. W. Currie, Victoria, B. C.	DIRECTORS
Vice-President	A. T. Frampton, Victoria, B. C.	E. W. Maclean, Vancouver, B. C.
Secretary-Treasurer	W. H. Cowley, Victoria, B. C.	J. E. Chambers, Vancouver, B. C.
General Manager	A. F. McPhee, Victoria, B. C.	B. O. Erickson, Stewart, B. C.
BANKERS	Dominion Bank of Canada.	J. T. Deaville, Victoria, B. C.
SOLICITORS	Moresby & O'Reilly, Victoria, B. C.	

REGISTERED OFFICE—Mahon Building, Victoria, B. C.

The properties of the King Edward Mines, Limited, are four in number, viz., "Unick" 1 and 2, and "It" 1 and 2. They are located on the Georgia river one mile from deep water on the Portland Canal. There is a splendid bay and good anchorage at the mouth of the river, affording ideal mining and shipping facilities, thus obviating the necessity of expending a large amount of the shareholders' money in expensive tramways and construction work.

The discovery of these claims was made in 1906, when there was abundant opportunity for selecting the best locations in the district.

Two claims are situated on either side of the Georgia river, so it may readily be seen that development work may be prosecuted on both sides at once.

The ledges are from 3 to 4 feet wide on the surface, and are exposed for a height of over 50 feet from the bed of the river. They show gold, silver and copper, with iron pyrites and some zinc throughout.

**WHY THESE SHARES ARE GOOD BUYING**  
The location is an ideal and economic one in the greatest mining camp in British Columbia. The capitalization of the company is small. There is no promotion stock, and there are no paid officers.

The ore values run high, and the development work will be all in ore which can be shipped from the mouth of the tunnel.

The claims were located in 1906 by three of the best known mining men in the district when they had all the best to choose from. J. Lydden located the Red Cliff, W. Hanson the Bear River Canyon properties, and Henry Horseman the Main Reef and is part owner of Little Wonder.

## Ten Cents Per Share

for fully paid-up, non-assessable shares of par value 25c each.

We think you will be wise to invest in King Edward Mines, Limited, shares now, while the price stands at 10 cents per share. Further developments and more rich strikes will undoubtedly advance the price of all Portland Canal mining stocks.

Address all communications and make all cheques payable to

## King Edward Mines, Limited

ROOM 8, MAHON BUILDING. VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 772

# We Sold \$6,000's Worth Golf Links Park

Last Week. Were You One of the Purchasers? If Not, Why?

## Our List of Bargains IN MODERN HOMES

Cannot Be Equalled in Victoria. Let Us Show You One of the Following:

- VICTORIA WEST—Skinner Street, Handsome Bungalow, on corner lot, 60 x 132, cement foundation and full basement, fixed for furnace, five rooms, toilet, bathroom and pantry, all modern in every respect, enamel bath, stationary washstands, house all finished in oiled wood, and wood felse in kitchen and bathroom, kitchen garden and lawn, lot all fenced. Price, on terms.....\$4,000
- SIDNEY—3/4-mile from Sidney, 3 acres, with a 4-room House and outbuildings, good water, windmill and tank, under cultivation and wire fenced.....\$3,100
- FAIRFIELD ESTATE—4-room Cottage, with full basement, on Chapman Street, close to the cars, large lot, fenced, and all under cultivation. Owner leaving and must sell. Price is.....\$1,700
- CAREY ROAD—A Pretty New Bungalow, five rooms, beautiful view, all modern, with 4 lots, each 60 x 120, over 100 young fruit trees, small fruits and garden, will trade for cottage in Esquimalt district, or sell, on very easy terms, for.....\$3,000

## We Are Looking For a Bride and Groom

For a Modern Bungalow, close to Oak Bay Avenue, that is a dream inside—the best finished and most tastefully arranged home in the city. Just fit for the home of a bride and groom. Only \$1,000 cash. Price.....\$4,200

## What About These Lots?

LINDEN AVENUE—Close to Fairfield, 2 beautiful grassy Lots, 50 x 145 each, to a 15-ft. lane in rear. A great snap, on good terms, at, each.....\$1,200

**Herbert Cuthbert & Co.**  
635 FORT STREET



## Important Sale

### Of Exceptionally Fine Household Furniture

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.  
Duly instructed by Mr. W. B. Ryan, will sell by public auction at "Rockwood," St. Charles street,

On Tuesday, June 14

At 2 o'clock sharp, the whole of the valuable and well-kept

### Household Furniture

Contained therein, including

DRAWING-ROOM—Very fine grand piano (nearly new), piano stool and music stand, handsome mahogany drawing-room suite upholstered in green and red brocade, large upholstered davenport, very handsome green Axminster carpet, pictures, curtains, blinds, electric light fixtures, etc.

RECEPTION ROOM—Handsome leather-covered oak couch, leather-covered dark oak Morris chair, two occasional oak tables, one oak rocker, one tapestry-covered cushioned lounging chair, one very handsome green Axminster carpet, pictures, curtains, blinds, electric light fixtures, etc.

DINING-ROOM—Extra fine oak extension dining table, oak sideboard, six leather-covered oak chairs, handsome green Brussels carpet, carving set, silver tea set, cutlery, spoons, three silver fruit and vegetable dishes, silver bread plate, silver-trimmed china salad bowl two glass and silver cake boxes, table linen, curtains, blinds, electric light fixtures, baby carriage.

BREAKFAST ROOM—Extension breakfast table, velours-covered lounge, dinner set (Crown Derby pattern), blinds, curtains, electric light fixtures, etc.

HALL—Two red and green Brussels carpets (match carpet in dining-room), velvet portiers, oak hall stand, electric light fixtures, etc.

STAIRWAY—Very handsome green and red Brussels carpet.

BLUE ROOM—Quartered oak wardrobe, dressing and toilet table, exceedingly handsome enamelled and brass

bedstead complete, reed rocker, oak chair, oak table, very fine Brussels carpet in blue shades, toilet set, curtains, bed linen, etc.

GREEN ROOM—Mahogany bedroom suite consisting of wardrobe table and washstand, rocker, chair, octagonal table, green Brussels carpet, enamelled and brass bedstead complete, curtains, window blinds, etc.

YELLOW ROOM—Mahogany dressing table, toilet ware, very handsome enamelled and brass bedstead complete, Brussels carpet, small airtight heater and pipes, child's cart and chairs, blinds, curtains, etc.

PINK ROOM—Oak dressing table and toilet stand, oak chair, fine Axminster rug, very ornate enamelled and brass bedstead, toilet ware, curtains, blinds, etc.

UPSTAIRS HALL—Oil heater, rep upholstered couch, oilcloth, window, blinds, etc.

KITCHEN—Gurney Souvenir range, kitchen table, kitchen treasure, step ladder, carpet sweeper, clothes horse, ironing board, etc.

WOODSHED AND OUTSIDE—Very good garden roller, airtight heater, lawn mower, garden shears, garden tools, pickaxes, etc.

SCULLERY—Scrubbing machine, two screens, washboard and other goods too numerous to mention.

N.B.—Particular attention is drawn to the electric light fixtures throughout the house, which are very handsome and artistic.

On view Monday, June 13th.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

#### PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Watson Clark, Esq., will sell by public auction at his farm, "Oaklands" Dairy, Victoria, on

Thursday, June 30

AT 10.30 A.M.

The whole of his valuable

Herd of Milch Cows

Comprising over sixty of the best grade Durham and Holstein milk cows in the province, together with horses, milk carts, cans and other paraphernalia, appertaining to the milk business.

Lunch will be served on the grounds

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

## Important Sale of Household Furniture

### Household Furniture

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.  
Duly instructed will sell by public auction at 414 Menzies street on

Thursday, June 16th

At 2 o'clock sharp, the whole of the valuable and well kept

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

contained therein, including:

DRAWING ROOM—Very fine piano by Newcombe (nearly new) handsome British plate mirror, about 9ft. x 4 ft., in English gilt frame, walnut drawing room suite, upholstered in brocade, 2 gilt hardwood chairs, mahogany up arm chair, up oak chair, footstool with horn feet, brass enamel, mission oak China cabinet, E. P. 4 branch candelabra set of bouillon cups, very handsome axminster carpet, axminster rugs, portiers, brass rods, very fine lace curtains, pictures, ornaments, occasional tables, etc.

DINING ROOM—Solid oak extension table, 10 oak chairs up, in leather, very handsome oak china cabinet, bamboo screen and table, nearly new heater and pipe, good banjo in solid leather case, lounge, a quantity of china, dinner service, tea set, hammock, carpet paper very fine Brussels carpet, rugs, lace curtains, brass rods, pictures, ornaments, etc.

KITCHEN—Small range (nearly new) kitchen "treasure" kitchen tables, kitchen chairs, good linoleum, cooking utensils, mother Pott's irons, crockery, glassware, etc.

BATHROOM—Looking glass, chair, linoleum, bath fittings, ironing board, etc.

HALL—Handsome mission oak hall stand, oak umbrella stand, mission oak grandfather's clock, bamboo screen, portiers, Brussels carpet and rugs to match.

STAIRCASE—Brussels stair carpet (new), stair pads, curtains, etc.

BEDROOM 1—Very handsome solid

brass bedstead, with springs, oster-

mahogany bureau and washstand, toilet ware, rattan chairs, mission oak rocker with leather half stuffed cushions, oak occasional tables, good heater, Brussels carpet and rugs, lace curtains, brass rods, pictures, etc.

BEDROOM 2—Very handsome and solid brass bedstead, spring, ostermoor and hair mattresses, mahogany bureau and washstand, toilet ware, walnut chair, mahogany rocker, heater, coal scuttle, axminster carpet, rugs, lace curtains, pictures, etc.

BEDROOM 3—Solid single brass bedstead, spring ostermoor and hair mattresses, rattan rocker, walnut up chair, oak medicine chest, mirror, slop pail, curtains, etc. Large axminster carpets, nearly new, hair mattresses (new), clothes basket, household linen, including sheets, blankets, pillow cases, etc.

GARDEN—Wash tubs, wringer, hose, garden tools, a large number of pot plants, steps, a few black min- orcas and other goods too numerous to mention.

On view Wednesday, June 15th.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

## FINANCIAL---COMMERCIAL

### COULD NOT HOLD EARLY ADVANCE

Wheat Values Work Off Under Steady Liquidation In Face of the Bullish News From Abroad

CHICAGO, June 11.—The way wheat prices broke today started considerable talk of possibility of 85 cents September wheat for this market. This sort of bullish enthusiasm always is noted when there is a soft day in the market like the present. The market was

bullied several days this week on the theory of depletion of the old stocks of wheat because of heavy sales and probable light movement for the new crop, because of a somewhat late season, as a result of cold weather, and probable unwillingness of wheat raisers to sell at this time. There was no leadership in the market to intimidate short sellers and after each little rally of 1/4 cent or more bear pressure forced prices lower than before. Some bull- ish news from abroad was ignored.

Large flour shipments from Minneapolis had no effect in checking the weakness. It was an easy day for the bears and they made the most of it. Unless the near future brings important hedging sales against the new crop movement there is likely to be a recovery from the forced break.

Wheat—Open High Low Close  
July ..... 94 1/2 94 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2  
Sept. .... 90 3/4 90 3/4 89 1/2 89 1/2  
Dec. .... 90 1/4 90 1/4 89 1/2 89 1/2

Corn—  
July ..... 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2  
Sept. .... 59 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2  
Dec. .... 57 1/2 57 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Oats—  
July ..... 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2  
Sept. .... 35 1/2 35 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Pork—  
July ..... 22 50 22 50 22 50 22 50  
Sept. .... 21 50 21 50 21 50 21 50

Lard—  
July ..... 12 35 12 35 12 30 12 30  
Sept. .... 12 27 12 27 12 20 12 20

Short Ribs—  
July ..... 12 75 12 82 12 72 12 82  
Sept. .... 12 35 12 35 12 27 12 32

Live Stock  
Waggon, buggies, etc., list closes Wednesday night.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

Maynard & Son.

Auctioneers

Instructed, we will sell at the private rooming house, 1205 Langley street (upstairs), on

Tuesday, 14th.

At 2 p. m.

All the almost new and desirable

Furniture and Effects

Including: Very good oak bedroom suite, very good oak dresser and stand, handsome mahogany dresser and stand, hardwood bedroom suite, 2 iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses, toilet sets, carpets, upholstered parlor chairs, couch, rockers, chairs, carpet, very good inlaid linoleum in three large rooms, almost new hall and stair linoleum, 2 gas ranges, gas heaters, 2 burner gas stove, large book case, 2 cupboards, extension table, 2 kitchen tables, foot bath.

SIX HOLE STEEL RANGE, glass front show case, blinds, utensils, etc. On view Monday afternoon from 3 o'clock to 5.

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THE "AERIAL DIVE"

Attraction at Aeroplane Meets in Old Country a Thrilling Affair.

LONDON, June 11.—A supreme attraction has been discovered for this summer's flying meetings—the "vol plane," or aerial dive. Mounting to a great height, an airplane cuts off the ignition of its engine, thus robbing him self of all motive power, points his elevating plane earthwards, and comes diving down at a speed approaching 100 miles an hour.

To the spectators it appears as though he were dropping sheer to destruction, but just before he reaches the ground he rights his machine dexterously, and manages to alight safely. Such judgment and nerve does the feat require that only one or two of the most famous aviators have as yet attempted it—notably Paulhan, Eilford and Captain Bertram Dickson, the Englishman who defeated all foreign rivals at the recent Tours meeting.

"So fascinating is the trick to spectators," explained Captain Dickson, "that I am now being offered large sums of money to perform it in addition to competing in the ordinary way at the flying meetings. At Tours people came again and again in the hope of seeing a 'vol plane.' The sensation in doing the trick is extraordinary. The whole art of it is to keep control of your machine by descending swiftly. After you have cut off your engine, were you to go straight on through the air the aeroplane would gradually slow down until it began to drop backwards. This would mean certain death of course.

"What you have to do is to summon up sufficient nerve to throw your lever forward and turn your machine as though you were falling to the ground. You find yourself, as the aeroplane dips over, looking straight down at the aerodrome below you. Then the earth seems to rise up as though it were going to hit you. You feel as if you were descending in the fastest lift ever built.

"The critical moment comes when you have to alter the angle of your elevator, check your speed, and at the same time preserve sufficient momentum to glide safely to the ground. The feat is the most sensational yet devised for any exhibition of flight."

## FINANCIAL---COMMERCIAL

### COULD NOT HOLD EARLY ADVANCE

Wheat Values Work Off Under Steady Liquidation In Face of the Bullish News From Abroad

CHICAGO, June 11.—The way wheat prices broke today started considerable talk of possibility of 85 cents September wheat for this market. This sort of bullish enthusiasm always is noted when there is a soft day in the market like the present. The market was

bullied several days this week on the theory of depletion of the old stocks of wheat because of heavy sales and probable light movement for the new crop, because of a somewhat late season, as a result of cold weather, and probable unwillingness of wheat raisers to sell at this time. There was no leadership in the market to intimidate short sellers and after each little rally of 1/4 cent or more bear pressure forced prices lower than before. Some bull- ish news from abroad was ignored.

Large flour shipments from Minneapolis had no effect in checking the weakness. It was an easy day for the bears and they made the most of it. Unless the near future brings important hedging sales against the new crop movement there is likely to be a recovery from the forced break.

Wheat—Open High Low Close  
July ..... 94 1/2 94 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2  
Sept. .... 90 3/4 90 3/4 89 1/2 89 1/2  
Dec. .... 90 1/4 90 1/4 89 1/2 89 1/2

Corn—  
July ..... 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2  
Sept. .... 59 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2  
Dec. .... 57 1/2 57 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Oats—  
July ..... 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2  
Sept. .... 35 1/2 35 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Pork—  
July ..... 22 50 22 50 22 50 22 50  
Sept. .... 21 50 21 50 21 50 21 50

Lard—  
July ..... 12 35 12 35 12 30 12 30  
Sept. .... 12 27 12 27 12 20 12 20

Short Ribs—  
July ..... 12 75 12 82 12 72 12 82  
Sept. .... 12 35 12 35 12 27 12 32

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## CONDENSED ADVERTISING

, from time to time, will be found  
to the City Hall.

merchant with the regular sign  
order as soon after the supplying  
the goods as the emergency will pe  
mit.

A. J. MORLEY,  
Mayor.

---

**ASPHALT WANTED**

Tenders will be received up to Monday, 13th inst., at 4 p. m. for the following:

- 100 tons Asphalt, grade D.
- 100 tons Flux.
- 50 tons Pavement Filler.

To be No. 1 quality, to be delivered

ed forthwith at Storehouse, Yates  
Street.  
The lowest or any tender not  
necessarily accepted.  
WM. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent  
City Hall.

# Fire Signals

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that Fire Gongs and Signal Lights have been placed at the corners of the following streets, namely:

Yates and Government;  
Johnson and Broad;  
Yates and Broad;  
Fort and Government;  
Yates and Government.

The strict observance of this rule is required, and all persons are expected to govern themselves accordingly.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.  
June 7th, 1910.

## Tenders for Construction of Permanent Sidewalks

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.

the construction of permanent sidewalks on the following streets: MAPLE STREET, QUADRA STREET, WORK STREET, BLANCHARD AVE., and CALEDONIA AVE. Specifications and profiles can be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom tenders must be addressed. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**NOTICE**

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lars Andersin, Deceased, Intestate

and  
In the Matter of the Official Admin-  
trators Act:  
NOTICE is hereby given that under  
an order granted by the Honorable  
Justice Gregory, dated the 4th day  
June, A. D. 1910, I, the undersigned,  
was appointed administrator of the es-  
tate of the above deceased. All parties  
having claims against the said estate

WM. MONTEITH,  
Official Administrator

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the construction of the first section of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway from New Westminster easterly for a distance of six miles. Tenders to include the grading, bridging, masonry, track laying, ballast, etc., etc., etc.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen and tender forms procured at the office of T. H. White, chief engineer, room 15, 135 Hastings street West, Vancouver.

Total work to be completed by July 1st, 1911, and tenders to be received at our office Toronto, not later than July 16th, 1910.

MACKENZIE MANN & CO. LTD.

**NOTICE**

**"NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT."**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Victoria Dock Company, Limited, having its registered office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, is.

General of Canada in Council for approval of the area plans, site and description of works proposed to be constructed in the waters of the Victoria harbor, being on the lands situate ly and being in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and known, numbered and described as lot five, of block seven, Victoria City, according to the official map thereof, and has deposited the

and site plans, of the proposed works and a description thereof with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, a duplicate thereof with the Registrar General of Titles in the Land Register Office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that the matter of said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of the

**NOTICE**

TAKE NOTICE, that I, S. Caffini, intend to apply to the Board of Licenses Commissioners of the city of Victoria B. C., at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the liquor license.

held by me in respect of the Albion saloon, situate on the corner of York street and Waddington Alley, Victoria, B. C., to D. McDonald and Alexander McLean.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1910.

S. CAFFIN,  
Applicant



Our Chocolates Are Made  
Fresh Daily. Pure and  
Wholesome.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Tea Daintily Served in  
Our Tea Rooms, Third  
Floor.

## Our Millinery Department Offers Some Very Special Values at \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50

A Hat to Suit Every Face and for Every Purpose.  
Some of the Values Run as High as \$20.00



Our showing of beautiful millinery at these prices reflects great credit on the skill of the designers as well as the exceptional close figures for which our buyer procured them. In this assortment will be found a splendid variety of model hats to choose from. Many of these if bought in the ordinary way would sell at prices up to \$20.00. Some are very prettily trimmed with flowers and fruit—mostly bright or light colors. Many people who visited the store during the last week wondered how it was that we were able to offer such wonderfully good bargains. Well, the fact is light colored hats are not in demand in England, owing to the mourning period. Our buyer happened to be there just when it started, and was able to get them at his own price. These were sent to us by parcel post, we, in turn, giving our patrons the advantage of this close buying.

### Round, Self-Basting Roast Pans, Large Size, Usually Sold at 65c, Monday, 40c

These are made of wrought iron, seamless, smooth and strong. Food cooked in these pans needs no attention and tastes much better than when cooked in ordinary way. All natural flavor in preserved, and even tough joints are made tender and succulent.

The last time we offered a line of this description all were sold before noon—wherefore come early.

#### FINE NICKEL PLATED WARE

This ware is made of copper and is nickel-plated. It presents a handsome appearance, is cleanly in use and is very durable.

Tea Kettles, medium quality, \$1.75, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.25  
Tea Kettles, heavy make, capacity 7 quarts. Each ..... \$3.50

In connection with this kettle we supply a nickel-plated "Inset," which is constructed to fit into top of kettle, and is intended for heating milk or other food.

Price of Inset, each, 75c and ..... 65c  
Nickel-plated Dippers, 75c, 65c and ..... 50c

Rice Boilers. These have outer saucepan of copper, nickel-plated, and inner saucepan is made of fine white enameled ware. An ideal utensil for particular people, \$2.50 ..... \$2.00

Coffee Percolators. A combination of simplicity and effectiveness. Well and heavily made, and easy to keep clean. Coffee can be made perfectly and without trouble. Prices, \$4.00, \$3.00. \$2.50

#### GLASS ROSE BOWLS

Glass Rose Bowls, two sizes, 35c and ..... 20c

Preserve your rose petals and have a fragrant "pot pourri" all winter.

Glass Vases, many kinds, several colors, various sizes. From. 10c

Glass Mirrors, good quality mirrors in neat frames, size 15 in. x 11 in. Price 50c and ..... 35c

Ladies' Garden Tool Sets, strongly made, including Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork. Monday ..... \$1.25

Children's Garden Tool Sets, including Rake, Spade and Hoe, nicely made. Monday, 20c and ..... 15c

Children's Sand Spades, big size. Monday ..... 5c

Children's Sand Pails. Monday ..... 10c

#### GARDEN HOSE

We have made heavy purchases of reliable Garden Hose, and can supply any quantity at very low prices.

We guarantee all our Garden Hose and confidently recommend it to those requiring a serviceable article.

The "Arcade" Garden Hose, 50 feet, complete with couplings. Price ..... \$4.50

The "Provincial" Garden Hose, 50 feet, complete with couplings. Price ..... \$5.50

The "Multipled," a very strong, flexible hose, warranted unkninkable. Any length. Per foot ..... 15c

50 feet with couplings ..... \$7.50

Nozzles, with adjustable spray ..... 50c

Lawn Sprinklers, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and ..... 90c

Repair Bands, Hose Splices, Rubber Washers, etc., etc.

### You Can Save 50c per Dozen on Table Napkins Here, Monday

Table Linens at decisive savings here for your choosing Monday. A better opportunity could not be wished for. Fifty cents on every dozen is an item which everybody will strive to save.

Damask Table Napkins, Reg. \$1.75 per Doz., Monday, \$1.25

Damask Table Napkins, size 22 x 22, fleur de lis, shamrock, rose, pansy and a number of other very pretty designs, all hemmed ready for use. Regular price, per doz., \$1.75. Monday ..... \$1.25

Damask Table Cloths, Reg. \$1.50, Monday, each, \$1.00

A splendid quality Damask Table Cloth go on sale Monday. These have border all around in a large assortment of designs. Sizes 72 x 72 and 72 x 90. Regular price \$1.50. Monday ..... \$1.00

#### Breakfast Cloths, 60 x 60, Monday, Special, 60c

A special selection of Breakfast Cloths made of unbleached linen damask are here for your choosing Monday at very special prices. Size 60 x 60, hemmed ready for use. Just the thing for camping use. Each ..... 60c

### Our Corset Dept. Is Fully Equipped With Every Known Requisite

This season our Corset Department is in a better position than ever before to fulfill the wants of every lady. High-grade corsets at medium prices is a feature which is indeed noticeable. These include the famous Bon Ton Models, Royal Worcester, C-c a la Grace, D. & A. and Crompton, also a splendid assortment of Children's Waists.

Ladies' Bressieres, 75c to ..... \$1.50  
Ladies' Bust Forms, 50c to ..... \$1.25  
Blouse Distenders, 75c to ..... \$1.00  
Skirt Improvers, 50c to ..... 65c  
Dress Protectors, \$1.75 to ..... \$3.00  
Sanitary Towels, 25c to ..... \$1.00  
Sanitary Belts, 25 to 45c  
Corset Shields ..... 40c

### We Intend That Mon. Will Be a Busy Day in Our Silk Dept. \$1.50 Values for 75c

Monday should certainly prove interesting both to our patrons and ourselves, for we are offering some very exceptionally values indeed in fine silks. These consist of Shepherd's Check, Foulards, New Paisleys, Shot Silk, Plain and Fancy Surah's Paillette, Lousienne, and 36 inch Natural Pongee. These are all being displayed in our Government Street windows. Regular price, per yard, \$1.50. Monday ..... 75c

### Women's Waists—Charming Styles, Modest Prices

Our stock of Ladies' Blouses is without doubt the largest and most assorted in the whole West. The progressive policy of this establishment enables its patrons, in getting the best value and latest styles that the market affords. This feature is fully exemplified in this great gathering. There are waists here to meet every person's most exacting desire. Better drop in and allow us the pleasure of showing them to you. Priced from 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and ..... \$2.00

### Men's Fit-Rite Suits, Special, Mon., at \$15

No matter what kind of a suit you may wish we can suit you. No matter what price you wish to pay, we can meet you—for we carry not only the largest, but also the most up-to-date stock in town of fine Tailored Suits. Specially noteworthy is the fine assortment of Fit Rite Suits, which we are offering for Monday. As for tailoring, style and quality of materials, we are satisfied that their value cannot be equalled in the city. Monday .... \$15.00

### Early English Mission Chairs and Rock- ers on Sale, Monday, at \$4.50

A truly special chance indeed for home furnishers. In our Broad Street windows we are showing a handsome line of Arm Chairs and Rockers at extra special prices. These are in Mission style, Early English style, frames are made of hard wood, seat upholstered in leatherette, worth at least \$6.00. Arm Rockers to match. Monday your choice at ..... \$4.50

### Boys' Wash Suits, Mon., \$1.00 to \$2.50

No matter how exacting you may be, you will find that this store offers you unlimited choice in Boys' Wash Suits. In fact this department has become one of the most popular shopping places in town for parents who wish to get good clothes for the little fellow at most moderate prices. A splendid line is now being shown in Buster and Russian Blouse styles, in fancy ducks and galateas, at \$1.00 to ..... \$2.50

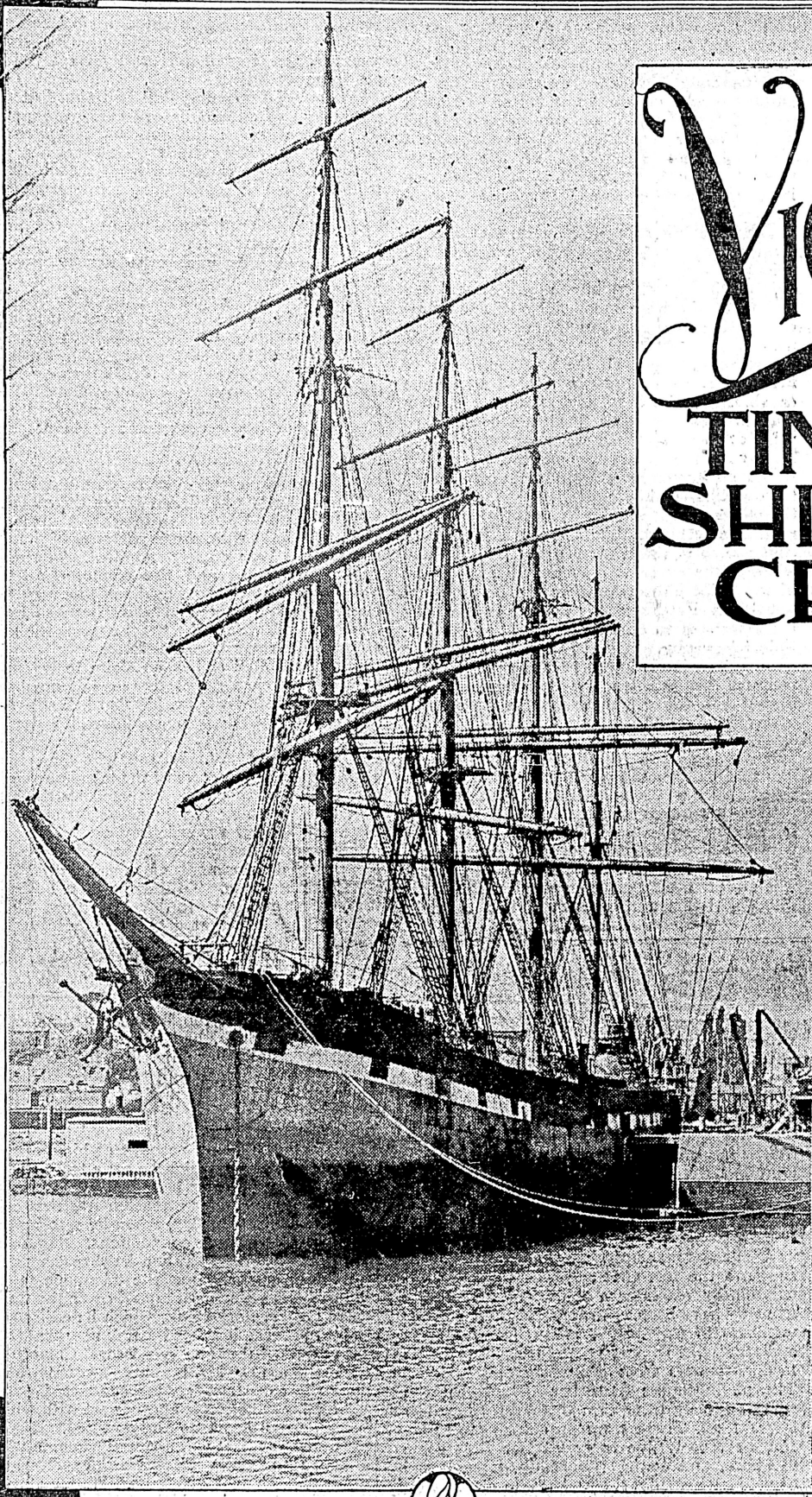


### Girls' Hosiery Special for Monday at 25c

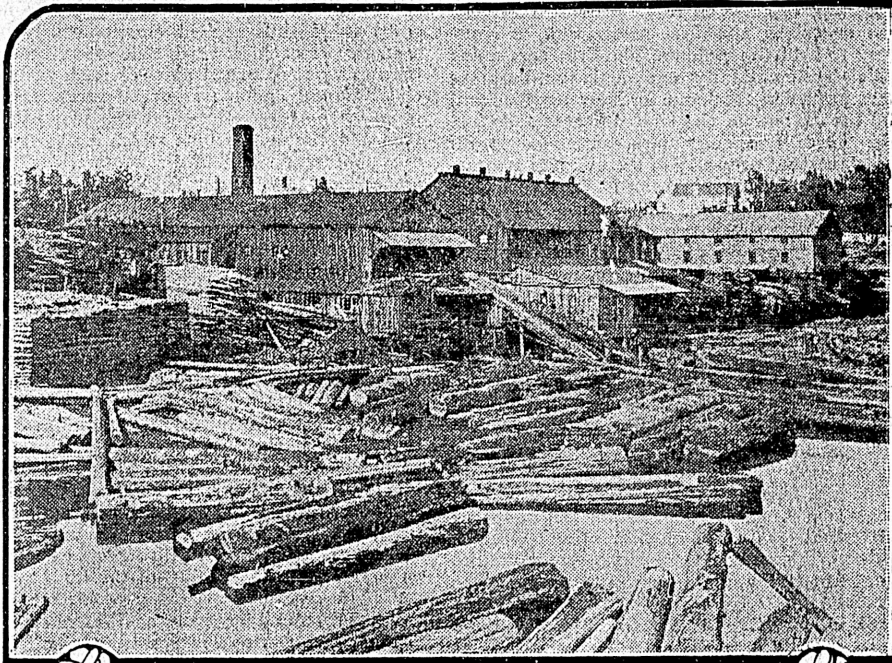
Misses' Lisle Thread Hose, with lace ankles, spliced heels and toes. Colors are black and tan, the sizes are 6, 6½, 7 and 7½. Special Monday morning, per pair ..... 25c



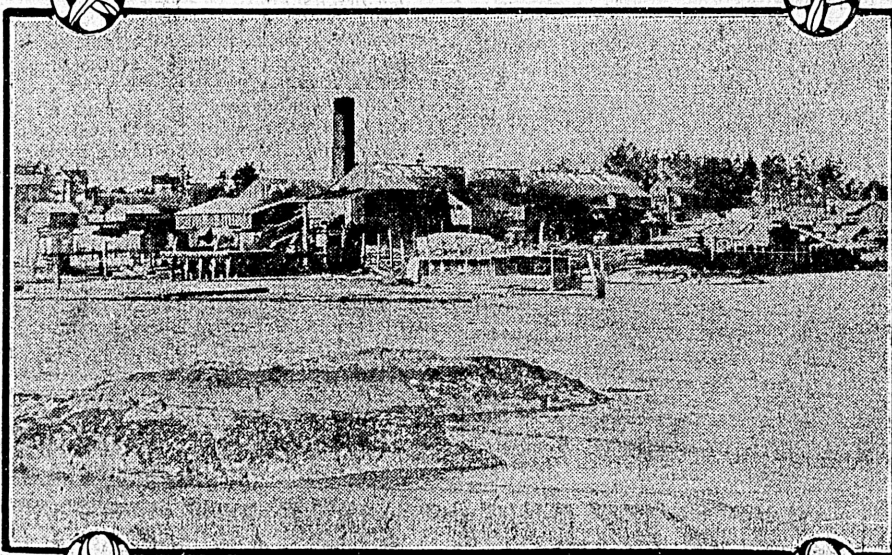
## VICTORIA as TIMBER SHIPPING CENTER



SHIPPING VICTORIA LUMBER  
TO THE ENDS OF THE WORLD.



ONE OF THE MILLS AT ROCK BAY



CAMERON LUMBER CO'S MILL ON THE RIVER



LEIGH BROS and THE N. W. LUMBER CO'S MILLS

The natural outlet for the products of the richest timber area in the world, Victoria holds a unique position in the lumbering trade of the North American continent, a position which is ever bringing this city into greater prominence in the marts of commerce and trade. To Australia and South Africa, to the Orient, to Mexico and Central America, and last, but by no means least, to the yearly expanding markets of the great Northwest the timber products of this Island are continually shipped, each succeeding report showing an increase in the amount of lumber freight which leaves the Island and particularly the port of Victoria.

Within the confines of Vancouver Island and the isles which strew the Straits of Georgia there is timber of a commercial value so great that 1,000,000,000 feet could be cut each year for the next hundred years and shipped to the different markets of the world. The great bulk of this enormous natural wealth is tributary to Victoria. As the years go by and fresh tracts of territory are opened up by railroads, with the increase of the timber output, and the establishment of sawmills at different points, the present shipments of lumber from this port will easily be trebled. Today Victoria is the timber emporium of the Island: tomorrow it may become one of the greatest lumber centres in the world.

The wealth which accrues to this city through the sawmills, all of which are now practically working at full capacity, is difficult to estimate. The sawmills have been the foundation of Vancouver's wealth and prosperity, and they are proving an important factor in the upbuilding of Victoria. The timber of the Island, which is each year being shipped in larger quantities to the markets of the Northwest, is used there for construction

purposes. In Australia it is put to the same use. In Mexico and Central America the lumber shipped is utilized for railroad ties, many of the transportation lines along the west coast of this portion of the continent having been built largely of the Vancouver Island product. Local demand is also very large, and also continually expanding, with the rapid and substantial development of the Island. The outlook is the most promising feature in the industrial trade of the Island, and the fact that all the Island railroads will have their outlet at Victoria is sufficient guarantee that this port will continue to expand as the emporium for the timber wealth of its tributary territory.

American capitalists, more so than those of any other nationality, have recognized to the full the meaning of Vancouver Island's timber wealth and the growing importance of Victoria as a shipping centre. It is comparatively recently that a group of Michigan capitalists acquired what were known as the Sayward Lumber Mills, the company in question, known as the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, having previously secured an immense tract of some of the Island's best timber in the Jordan River district. The latter area is now being extensively exploited and the local mills are being worked to their full capacity. In one of the illustrations accompanying this article the ship Elginshire can be seen lying at the Michigan Pacific docks loading a large lumber cargo for shipment to Delagoa Bay. Other interests actively identified with the building up of Victoria by the exploitation of the timber wealth of the adjacent territory are: the Taylor Mills, Brown, Hillis & Company, Moore & Whittington, the Cameron Lumber Company, and Messrs. Lemon and Gonnason.

Illustrative of the natural magnificence of the timber of the southern portion of the Island, it may be stated that the Douglas fir is

sometimes 15 feet in diameter at the base and rises to a height of 300 feet. The average yield of this wood is 50,000 feet per acre. The western red cedar has been known to grow 20 feet in diameter at the base. This wood is, however, but little used for commercial purposes. The western hemlock is a fine marketable lumber, and the bark of the tree is used extensively for tanning purposes. From the commercial standpoint the yellow cedar is the most valuable of the Island woods, and large quantities of this product are annually shipped from Victoria.

"Timber is getting scarce!" The cry is going up all over the world, but on Vancouver Island, and even right on the verge of Victoria, there is still timber to burn. And it is timber of the finest and largest character to be found anywhere. To the casual observer from the deforested areas of the old world, to the visitor from the treeless prairies, the prodigal disregard for wood on this Island is looked upon as little short of sacrilege. The "left over" and "cast aside" logs which lie scattered east and west, north and south, are good hard dollars thrown away. The tracts of burned stumps, denuded of their rich verdure by forest fires, call forth exclamations of wonder at the carelessness of a community which will not exercise every human endeavor to conserve a natural resource of almost boundless duration.

Imagine any lumber dealer from a foreign country endeavoring to find on Vancouver Island a market for his goods. This actually happened some years ago in Victoria, a Russian having come here for the purpose of inquiring into the chances of selling Siberian

timber. Needless to say, he was laughed out of the idea, but after all, he may only have been one hundred and fifty years or so too soon.

Vancouver Island will be the last resort of the lumberman on this continent, and the day is surely coming when those who own timber limits will reap rich harvests. Large American lumber companies have recognized this fact and have acquired big tracts of timber land, which will be exploited as soon as the supply in the Eastern States shows signs of giving out. Only the fringe of the Vancouver Island forests have been touched. Commercialism has only blazed its trail. The avenues leading to the lumber camps are still bounded on either side by hundreds of acres of superb fir, whose giant trunks in places almost scraps the hubs of passing vehicles. Within these umbrageous aisles there is perpetual twilight on the brightest of days, for the vast canopy of boughs, often over a hundred feet high, only permit stray shafts of sunlight to penetrate the shadowy vistas. The parklike forests, with their supernatural silence, the smooth, grey trunks rising in solemn and unbroken grandeur above the thick velvety floor of moss, must go some day. The lumber interests which own these primeval tracts know the value of each acre, and are only awaiting railway communication before the hum of the sawmill will echo through these virgin woods and trainloads of lumber will roll down grade to salt water. Yearly some new and seemingly trackless sea of timber is being penetrated by the hand of commercialism. Daily professional timber cruisers, men who can read the forest like a book, are plodding through swamp, over crags

and rocky bluffs, across mountain divides, scanning the ground for corner stakes and boundaries, and swiftly estimating the marketable value of the fir and cedar which they stake. Limits are being snapped up everywhere, too often for merely speculative purposes. Latterly, however, this feature of timber cruiser is slowly dying out, and the wealth of the territory is being acquired for purely commercial undertakings.

The sound of the thousands of axes which ring all over the Island are the ritual of development. They are carving a road to fortune for the men who employ their wielders. They are the prime factors in clearing the land for settlement, the great problem which is preventing Vancouver Island from coming into her own. When the Island is studded with sawmills; when the myriad limits are finally in a fair way towards exploitation; when the serried ranks of giant trunks are laid flush with the salal bush; much of the scenic grandeur of this territory will have disappeared, but in its place will have come a material wealth such as no similar tract of country on the earth's surface can boast. The fountain head of this wealth will be the capital of the province. Today the sawmills of Victoria, with their humming activity, with their stack upon stack of planed boards, with their never failing supply of booms moored along the waterfront, are an earnest of the future, when the markets of the world will be drawing, possibly the major portion of their timber supply from this Island, when millions of dollars will be flowing yearly into the coffers of the lumber kings of Victoria.



# ALEXANDER BELL AND TELEPHONE

From the Scientific American

The telephone was first introduced to the public in 1876, and put to the first practical or commercial use in 1877. During that year was organized the first association or company to hold the patents. The first companies which systematically exploited the business were formed in 1878, one for New England and one for the rest of the United States and Canada. These two companies succeeded to all the rights and property of the original association. The capital represented \$750,000, the value of the patents, and \$100,000 in cash. Early in 1879 these two companies were consolidated into one company called The National Bell Telephone Company, the first company to attain any prominence. The capital of this company was \$850,000, deposited among 8,500 shares of \$100 par value each. The sum of \$650,000 in shares was given, share for share, for the stock of the two old companies, and \$200,000 in shares was left in the treasury. This treasury stock was sold for the best price obtainable, as the money was required, and yielded eventually \$430,000 in cash. The last 500 shares of this treasury stock sold for \$600 each. In the fall of 1879 a settlement was effected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, whereby the most formidable and powerful competitor was removed from the field. Then it was that the stock boomed. The \$100 shares, of which there were only 8,500, were quoted at one time at \$1,000, although that price was probably never actually paid. At the highest quotation, a total market value of all the shares of the company would have been \$8,500,000. According to popular belief, twelve of the original investors have been credited with realizing, if not more, at least as much as this, yet no dividends were paid by this company.

Because of the rapid increase in business, more capital was required; hence in 1880 the American Bell Telephone Company was organized and the business of the National Bell Telephone Company transferred to it. The shareholders of the National Bell Telephone Company were given for each share of their stock six shares of the new American Bell Telephone Company's stock. At the same time 8,500 shares of the treasury stock were sold at par. In 1881 the first dividend was paid.

The American Bell Telephone Company continued in business until 1899, during which time the capital stock had increased from \$5,950,000 to \$25,886,300. When the American Bell Telephone Company transferred its business to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, there had been over \$28,000,000 actual cash paid into the treasury of the company by the shareholders as against \$25,886,300 capital outstanding. During the time no stock dividend or a dividend of surplus in cash to pay for stock issued was paid. The market price of the American Bell Telephone Company's shares during the year ranged above \$200 a share, and the company was paying 15 per cent. dividends yearly.

The demands of the business required much larger capital than could be provided under the corporate powers of the American Bell Telephone Company. Hence the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was organized to operate the long-distance traffic and to it the business was transferred in 1899. The dividends were put on a 7 1-2 per cent basis, and were increased in 1906 to 8 per cent, at which rate they still continue. Since 1900 the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been increased from time to time as the business called for money. At the close of 1909 there were in the hands of the public \$206,474,300.

This tremendous industry is the fruit of Mr. Alexander Graham Bell's indomitable and persevering work as a young man. His story of the invention of the telephone is a story of patient endeavor and experiment, continued for years in the face of many difficulties. He approached the subject more or less an expert in speech, for both his father and grandfather had been teachers of articulation and the laws of speech, and he had himself been educated to follow in their footsteps. In boyhood he constructed a talking machine. At the age of eighteen he made discoveries which he thought original concerning the part played in the production of vowel sounds by the resonance of the cavities of the mouth. It was not long before he learned that Helmholtz had not only made the same discoveries, but had produced the sounds of the vowels by combinations of tuning forks, operated by electro-magnets. In order to repeat Helmholtz's experiments, Bell began to study electricity. In 1872 he constructed an experiment apparatus in which each transmitter consisted of a tuning fork with its prongs between the poles of an electric magnet. Current was applied intermittently by means of a wire which was attached to one prong of the fork and alternately made and broke the contact with a cup of mercury as the fork vibrated. As the prongs of the fork were attracted by the magnet each time the current was applied, the fork was kept continuously vibrating and sounding. By pressing a telegraph key, the intermittent current was sent through the line wire to the receiving instrument, which consisted of another electro-magnet and tuning fork. If the receiving fork was exactly in unison with the transmitting fork it was also thrown into vibration, but if it was not in unison it remained silent, because the portions currents did not reach it with the proper frequency to cause it to vibrate. It was Bell's idea to use several transmitting forks of different

ferent pitches, and as many receiving forks of the same pitches. As each transmitter would affect only the particular receiver that was in unison with it, a number of telegraphic messages could thus be sent simultaneously over a single wire. Afterward Bell substituted for the tuning fork a steel plate or reed, with one end clamped and the free end very near the poles of the electro-magnet. The transmitting reed, like the tuning fork which it superseded, definitely made and broke contact, and thus made the current intermittent, and the receiving reed vibrated energetically only when it was in unison with the transmitting reed. Still later Bell conceived the idea of polarizing or magnetizing each reed by clamping it to a pole of a permanent magnet, allowing its free end to project, as before, over the poles of the electro-magnet. He knew that the vibration of the magnetized reed would induce currents in the coils of the transmitting electro-magnet through the line wire, would set the reed of the receiver into vibration if the two reeds were tuned to exact unison. This arrangement dispensed with the galvanic battery and the mercury circuit-breaker. The circuit was never broken and the current, instead of being intermittent, was undulatory, varying in intensity and direction in exact accordance with the motion of the transmitting reed. The two instruments were exactly alike, and either could be used as the transmitter. Several such pairs of instruments, of different pitches, could be employed, with a line wire connecting the two stations, and the plucking of any reed, at either station, would theoretically cause the reed of the same pitch, and that reed only, to "speak" at the other station, so that a number of messages could be transmitted simultaneously in each direction. Bell, however, thought that the currents thus generated by the vibration of the reeds would be too feeble for practical use in multiple telegraphy and he therefore turned his attention to a system which included a battery and a mechanical circuit breaker.

Meanwhile, in connection with his professional work, the instruction of deaf mutes and their teachers, Bell had been experimenting with the phonograph, an instrument devised by Leon Scott for making visible re-

cords of the vibrations of sound. The short arm of a light wooden lever was attached to a membrane stretched over the small end of a funnel, and the long arm terminated in a bristle which touched a sheet of glass, covered with lamp-black, which was drawn along at a uniform speed. When a sound was uttered into the funnel the sound waves caused the membrane to vibrate and the bristle to trace on the smoked glass a sinuous curve, which represented the vibration so exactly that not only every pitch but every quality of voice, and each of the vowel sounds, produced its characteristic tracing. The principles of the phonograph is almost identical with that of the phonograph. Bell discovered defects in the instrument, and as he labored to remove them, it occurred to him that the best form of phonograph would be an imitation of the human ear, in which the sound waves are likewise received by a membrane, the ear drum, and the vibrations are transmitted to the inner ear by a series of bone levers. Dr. Blake, an aurist to whom Bell applied for precise information concerning the structure of the ear, suggested the employment of a real human ear instead of an imitation. An anatomical specimen was prepared, with a fine straw attached to one of the bone levers to serve as a writing point and Bell experimented with it in 1874, while he was still working with his reeds and electro-magnets.

Another possibility had occurred to him. He knew that when a vowel sound is sung into an open piano all the strings that correspond to the overtones, which give the sound its vowel quality, as well as the string corresponding to the fundamental tone, are set into vibration, so that the piano repeats the particular vowel uttered. In like manner, the transmitting reeds, if sufficiently numerous, might take up from the air the component simple vibrations of a vowel sound and transmit them by means of the electro-magnets and the line wire to the receiving reeds, which would reproduce the vowel sound at the distant station. Bell also considered the possibility of employing, at each station, one large electro-magnet instead of many small ones, in connection with all reeds, and thus combining the elementary electrical vibrations, cor-

responding to the components of the aerial sound waves, in the coil of the electro-magnet, instead of in the line wire. "In this way," the inventor has said, "I realized in the summer of 1874 the conception of a speaking telephone, and the apparatus is the first form of speaking telephone that occurred to my mind." But it seemed impractical to construct an apparatus with a sufficient number of reeds, and so that "harp" telephone was never realized. Then it occurred to Bell that the resultant electrical effect in the coil of the electro-magnet might be produced by a single reed, if this reed could be formed to move in accordance with the resultant sonorous vibration. While studying this problem he was experimenting with the phonograph made from a human ear. He was struck with the lightness of the ear drum in comparison with the weight of the bones moved by it, and it occurred to him that a larger membrane might move a piece of steel in the desired manner. He proposed to attach the free end of one of his steel reeds to the centre of a membrane capable, like the ear drum, of taking up any kind of vibration. The fixed end of the reed was not to be clamped, but was to be hinged loosely to the polarizing magnet, so that it would no longer have any definite rate of vibration, but would follow all the vibrations of the membrane. A similar instrument was to be used as a receiver. But the apparatus was not constructed at that time because Bell doubted whether the currents generated by the action of the voice alone would suffice for practical telephony. Furthermore, he was induced by his associates to devote his attention to multiple telegraphy.

One day, in tuning and testing the clamped reeds of his transmitters and receivers he found that the receiving reed vibrated and sounded when the transmitting reed of the same pitch was plucked, although the battery was not in circuit. This discovery convinced him that the membrane speaking telephone devised a year earlier could be made to work.

The long and patient researches that followed cannot be here detailed. Membranes with attached patches of iron and steel of various dimensions were tried, and the apparatus was varied in many other ways. Then it was discovered that a thin sheet of iron could be

used as the membrane. Thus were developed, successively, the apparatus patented in 1876, the telephones that created so profound a sensation at the Centennial Exhibition in the same year, the instruments patented in 1877, and the familiar hand telephone which, with some modifications, is still universally employed as a telephone receiver.

From the beginning Bell had aimed at the production of an undulatory current, capable of representing all the component harmonic vibrations of vocal sounds. This fact sharply distinguishes his invention from the old Reis telephone which, employing an intermittent current, produced by alternately making and breaking the circuit, reproduced only the pitch of a sound, but not its quality or timbre, and was consequently unable to transmit vocal sounds and articulate speech.

It is safe to say that no patents for any invention have been subjected to such long and bitter litigation as the Bell telephone patents. During one of the many suits which involved the validity of the patent, Mr. Bell was on the stand for fifty-two days, during which time he recited the history of his invention with a clearness and conciseness that still characterize both his writings and his speeches. As we see it today, the telephone is practically the same in principle and construction as when it left its inventor's hands, so far as the receiver is concerned. Few inventions have changed so little. To be sure, the appearance of the apparatus has been greatly modified. The multiple switchboard and the common battery system have been introduced, and the very difficult art of telephone engineering has been developed. But for all that, the telephone still remains the same in principle.

Professor Bell makes no claim to business ability. He even states that had it not been for his father-in-law, Mr. Hubbard, first president of the first telephone company, it is doubtful if the telephone industry would have been so rapidly developed. Fortunately, the original owners and promoters of the telephone were, above all, business men, actuated by the sole idea of developing the business along broad lines. Whatever reward they expected or received was the legitimate reward following the legitimate development of a substantial and beneficial business. To develop that business it was first necessary to develop an art. There was, nothing like that art in existence at the time. Indeed, the whole art of the practical application of electricity was new.

The telephone is not the only art with which Professor Bell's name is linked. In wireless signaling, too, he made some early experiments which, had they been extended, might eventually have led him into the field of wireless telegraphy and telephony. During experiments which he made on the Potomac River in 1878 and 1879, he succeeded in signaling for over a mile. He informed the writer of this article that an account of his work on the Potomac River which he gave to Preece in England, may possibly have influenced Preece in his own work. His attention was first called to the subject in 1877, when he was experimenting on ground connections. He used pokers as terminals. When he thrust a poker into the ground and put the telephone to his ear he heard a clock ticking. It was the Cambridge Observatory clock, which he easily recognized because it missed a tick now and then as it regulated the time in Boston. Cambridge was nowhere near Mr. Hubbard's country seat, where the experiments were conducted.

Aerial locomotion is another art with which Professor Bell has become identified. His interest in the subject was aroused when, in 1880, he began to make kite-flying experiments, largely for the sake of his health. He started with a Hargrave box kite and eventually developed the tetrahedral principle, which is now well known among aeronauts. During the course of his experiments he found that he needed the services of civil and mechanical engineers. Accordingly, a little association was started under the name "Aerial Experiment Association," which included among its members the late Lieut. Selfridge, Glenn Curtiss, Baldwin, and McCurdy, all of them now well known. Baldwin and McCurdy acted as engineers; Curtiss was the motor authority. The association was Mrs. Bell's idea, and was founded to carry on Mr. Bell's own work. She sold the only piece of property which was hers in her own right, and which had not been given to her by Mr. Bell, in order to finance the association. Although these engineers were all originally engaged to help Mr. Bell in his tetrahedral experiments, the members of the association ended by helping one another. Selfridge was the first man who profited by the association's assistance. Believing that it was best to follow in the footsteps of others, and then to improve on their work, he started with gliders, and finally built the "Red Wing," which flew successfully. Next came Baldwin's chance. He embodied his ideas in the "White Wing," in which wing tips were introduced, controlling devices which are now the subject of so much controversy. Then came Curtiss' "June Bug," which won the Scientific American Trophy. McCurdy followed with the "Silver Dart." Baldwin and Bell worked at the tetrahedral principle in Nova Scotia, experiments which are not yet concluded. Curtiss remained at Hammondsport, New York, and Selfridge was recalled to Washington by the War Department. The association was so scattered that it was necessary to adopt some means of communication. Hence, the weekly bulletins were started under the title "Bulletin of the Aerial Experiment Association," which had a combined circulation of seven, and which served the purpose of keeping the members in touch with one another.

## ASTRONOMICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

(By F. V. Collins, in the Scientific American)

The plan of photographing the entire heavens originated with Mouchez in 1887. The death of this eminent man of science was one of the adverse factors which have conspired to delay the work, which now, however, promises to draw to a triumphant conclusion.

The importance of the universal photographic star chart to the astronomer of the future cannot be overestimated. It is now generally acknowledged that the stars are in motion with respect to one another, and our entire solar system is in motion through space, so that one day the constellations will be seen from a sensibly different point of view. Changes will come to pass in the apparent arrangement of the star groups, and in the course of years they will develop, so that something may ultimately be discovered of the real structure and laws of the distant bodies of the universe. It may be that the chart now being prepared will enable the astronomer of some centuries hence to learn as much of the great universe of stars as we know of our comparatively minute solar system revolving within it.

Though photography has been demonstrated of late years to be the only method of revealing the structure of those fascinating formations, the nebulae, at all adequately, the star chart on a large scale, though it be more prosaic to lay observation, possesses an incalculable value of itself. The wonderfully accurate photographic chart may lead, with the aid of a correspondingly accurate system of measurement, to the discovery of entirely new laws of the universe which directly affect our own planet. Seth Chandler discovered the law and evaluated the magnitude of an oscillation in the position of the axis of the earth's figure, which had for years puzzled his astronomical colleagues, not as a result of any special series of observations made for the purpose, but upon the examination of measurements made for divers ends at numerous observatories throughout the whole of the last century. And so it has always been a result of measurement when any great advance has been made in a knowledge of the laws which govern the universe. So it will have to be in the solution of the problems which confront astronomers today in every direction. The photographic chart, by making these measures more rapid and more certain than is possible by the old visual method, has practically revolutionized this most valuable field of astronomical research.

The reason of the superiority of the photographic chart over the older method of observation is quite simply explained. The image of a star in the telescope is very rarely absolutely steady, for the light, prior to its reaching the instrument, has to pass through the veritable sea of our own atmosphere, constantly disturbed, in practically all portions, by cold and hot-air currents. Rifle shots are familiar with the sort of effect which is thus produced. On a blazing hot day, when currents of air are rising from the heated ground,

the target seems to dance before the eyes, growing taller and shorter and breaking in pieces, with the bull's eye now in one corner and now altogether vanished. Something of the same thing happens to the star image when the telescope is set up in any but a very few tranquil places, and especially when it is in a country much broken up by mountain chains or arms of the sea. On all but two or three nights in the year the star image will be seen dancing and quivering in the telescope, more or less as the air is much disturbed or uniform. And when the observer tries to set the spider line of his measuring apparatus upon the image, he has to make some sort of estimate of its mean position and set upon that. It is really surprising how accurately this can be done after long experience, but the unsteadiness of the object is bound to set a limit to the accuracy which even the most practised observer can obtain. Now it might be thought that this constant vibration of the object would be more fatal to the photograph than to visual observation, but this is not the case. For the motion is very rapid; several times a second does the star make a small jump from its mean position and return to it, and, on an average, it jumps every way with equal frequency. The consequence is that the photographic plate, which keeps a record of every jump, produces in the end an image which is certainly larger than it ought to be, but which is, as a rule, enlarged equally in every direction, so that its centre remains still where the centre of the image belongs. And when the plate is put under the microscope of the measuring machine—a device capable of accurately determining a fifty-thousandth of an inch—and the threads which are moved by the measuring screw set upon the photographed image, the enlargement of the latter is more than compensated for by any advantage which accrues from a steady image.

But the superiority of the astronomical photograph over visual observation is not confined to the star chart. Numerous articles in popular periodicals have acquainted the general reader with the wonders of the nebulae as revealed by the photographic plate. The cumulative effect of light upon the latter renders it possible to obtain exquisite delineations of faintly luminous objects by means of a sufficiently long exposure. Vast new regions of space are thus being explored, and still vaster regions await further exploration. Prof. E. Ray Lankester, in an address before the British Association, stated that "the invention of the dry plate, which has made it possible to apply photography to astronomical work, is the chief cause of the great expansion of astronomy since 1881." To quote Prof. Lankester further: "It was the dry plate which made long exposure possible, and thus enabled astronomers to obtain regular records of faintly luminous objects, such as nebulae and star spectra. Roughly speaking, those visible to the naked eye may be stated as 8,000; this is raised by the use of the best telescopes to 100,000,000. But the number

which can be photographed is indefinite, and depends on length of exposure; 1,000,000,000,000 can certainly be so recorded. By the photographic method hundreds of new variable stars and other interesting objects have been discovered. New planets have been detected by the hundred. Up to 1881, 220 were known. During 1881 only one was found, namely, Stephania, being No. 220, discovered on May 19th. Now a score, at least, are discovered every year."

The appearance of Halley's comet this year suggests the fact that some of the most extraordinary revelations of photography in astronomy have been in the case of these strange members of the solar system. The vast size and tenacity of comets render them very liable to disturbances from other celestial bodies. The photographic plate has shown that the comets utterly transform themselves in a few hours' time. These transformations are sometimes evidently due to gravitation from some neighbor, and again, apparently, from actual collision with planetary bodies or matter, which not only distorts but sometimes breaks the tail. This was the case with one of the comets of 1893, where photographs on successive nights show the tail dissipated and broken, evidently by such an encounter. The presence of a new planet or of inter-planetary substance may be thus revealed. It is interesting to note that the present appearance of the comet of Halley will signalize the first occasion on which this famous body has been photographed.

According to Prof. G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes Observatory, it is now possible, with the aid of improved optics and mechanics, to construct a photographic reflecting telescope with as much precision and refinement as have been expended upon the great refracting telescopes. Prof. Ritchey has obtained splendid results from his two-foot photographic reflector, and his photographs thus obtained of the nebulae have a wider appeal than to the scientific mind alone. To many a person untrained in astronomical lore, indeed, the photograph of the great spiral nebula in the constellation of Andromeda, obtained with the Yerkes two-foot reflector, would probably appeal at once as that of a most marvellous spectacle—a vast planetary system in the making. About the same proportion of the sun to the planets in our own system is to be observed in the great central spherical condensation of the whirling mass and the smaller condensations in the latter. Some of these smaller condensations, at varying distances from the central semi-formed orb, have assumed an almost perfectly spherical shape; others, again, are formless, though vastly denser than the nebulous matter extending, in a circular or elliptical form, throughout the entire spiral system. It may be observed that the spiral character of this nebula was never even suspected until it was photographed in 1888 by Roberts with a reflecting telescope. Yet the result then obtained was crude indeed

Continued on Page Seven



# Literature Music Art

By N. DE B. &amp; TRAND LUGRIN

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

### Epictetus (About First Century A.D.)

"Epictetus, a slave, maimed in body, an Iru in poverty, and favored by the Immortals." So runs the epitaph of this philosopher written by himself.

A slave he was, of just what parentage none can say. He lived with Epaphroditus, a freedman of Nero's, and was himself set free after several long years of service, during which time for some reason or other his master punished him by breaking his leg in the torture, from which infirmity he suffered all his life after.

He taught philosophy at Rome until Domitian banished all such teachers from the city, after which he went to Nocopolis, a town of Epirus, where he remained until his death, inculcating the truths he himself had learned, and living in the utmost simplicity. Hadrian, when he became emperor, would have honored the aged philosopher, but Epictetus had no desire for fame or fortune. He died as he had lived, and even the date of his death is uncertain.

He belonged to the school of Stoics, and Marcus Aurelius, the greatest exponent of Stoicism, does not hesitate to rank him with Socrates for the profoundness of his philosophy. He was not an extremist. Indeed, his views differ not so much from the doctrines of Christianity.

"What is the first business of one who studies philosophy?" he is asked, and answers, "To part with self-conceit, and when beaten to love those who beat him."

His works have remained favorites for nearly two thousand years with all philosophical scholars.

If you always remember that God stands by as a witness of whatever you do, either in body or soul, you will never err, either in your prayers or in your actions, and you will have God abiding in you.

It is more necessary for the soul to be healed than the body; for it is better to die than to live ill.

You will confer the greatest benefits on your city not by raising roofs, but by exalting souls. For it is better that great souls should live in small habitations than that abject slaves should burrow in great houses.

If you have a mind to adorn your city by consecrated monuments, first consecrate yourself the most beautiful monument—of justice, and gentleness, and benevolence.

No one who is a lover of money, a lover of pleasure, or a lover of glory, is likewise a lover of mankind; but only he who is a lover of virtue.

Everything has two handles, one by which it can be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold of the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne; but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you; and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.

If you have assumed any character beyond your strength, you have both demeaned yourself ill in that, and quitted one which you might have supported.

If a person had delivered up your body to some passerby, you would certainly be angry. And do you feel no shame in delivering up your own mind to any reviler, to be disconcerted and confounded?

Men are disturbed not by things, but the views they take of things. Thus death is nothing terrible—but the terror consists in our notion of death, that is terrible. When therefore we are hindered or disturbed or grieved, let us never impute it to others, but to ourselves; that is, to our own views. It is the action of an uninstructed person to reproach others for his own misfortunes; of one entering on instruction to reproach himself, and of one perfectly instructed to reproach neither others nor himself.

There are things which are within our power and there are things which are beyond our power. Within our power are opinion, aim, desire, aversion, and in one word, whatever affairs are our own. Beyond our power are body, property, reputation, office, and in one word, whatever are not properly our own affairs.

Now the things within our power are by nature free, unrestricted, unhindered; but those beyond our power are weak, dependent, restricted, alien. Remember, then, that if you attribute freedom to things by nature dependent, and seek for your own that which is really controlled by others, you will be hindered, you will lament, you will be disturbed, you will find fault both with gods and men. But if you take for your own, that which is by your own, and view what belongs to others just as it really is, then no one will ever compel you, no one will restrict you—you will not have an enemy, nor will you suffer any harm.

Aiming, therefore, at such great things, remember that you must not allow yourself any inclination, however slight, towards the attainment of the others; but that you must entirely quit some of them, and for the present postpone the rest. But if you would have

these greater things, and possess power and wealth likewise, you may miss the latter in seeking the former; and you will certainly fail of that by which alone happiness and freedom are secured.

Difficulties are things which show what men are. For the future, in case of any difficulty, remember that God, like a gymnastic trainer, has pitted you against a rough antagonist—that you may be an Olympic conqueror.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

Nathan Burke

By Mary S. Watts

Here is a book that should prove more than a popular novel. It possesses all of the qualities that tend to popularity, and is an estimable piece of literature besides. Moreover, it has a historical foundation to give it solidity of romance. The scenes are laid in the 50's and 60's, the age of hoopskirts and pantalettes, of hair-oil and embroidered satin waistcoats; it requires a master hand to lend a charming picturesqueness to this, to most writers, vexatiously unpicturesque period. The author, Mrs. Watts, has all of a woman's grace and subtlety of delineation all of a man's breadth and strength, and deep sense of humor. She captivates our sympathies at once and never disappoints nor repels. Her men and women are truthful creations, forcible, brilliant, convincing. No one could help being the better for reading "Nathan Burke." The hero himself is a fine example of an American gentleman, unassuming, yet of a forceful personality; quiet and modest, yet when occasion demands capable of rising to the very heights of courage; lacking a woman's keen intuition, but possessing a deep fund of common sense and good judgment, and a most delightful drollery. When we say "American gentleman," perhaps we express ourselves in too limited a sense. After all, nationality has nothing to do with the term, but there are a great many writers of modern fiction who would like us to believe that the American gentleman is in a class by himself, and as far as they make him out to be audacity personified, we think that they succeed. Happily these writers who love to make European princesses and queens fall in love with their American young gentlemen have not the correct estimate of the best of this country's manhood. We think Mrs. Watts has a correct estimate, and that there have been, and are, many just such men in the United States as Nathan Burke, and that the best of that country's traditions, her laws and her institutions stand as their everlasting monuments.

The novel is a long one and repays a quiet, thoughtful reading. To attempt to give a synopsis would be to court failure. A few extracts only will be given.

One of the most pathetic characters in the book is Nance Darnell, a farmer's daughter, whose father is killed by a runaway horse, and who comes to the city to live in Mrs. Ducey's house. Mrs. Ducey's son having been responsible for the accident which bereft her of parent and home. Nance is a beautiful, imaginative, hypersensitive sort of girl, and she almost worships Mrs. Ducey, who stands to her for all that is best and noblest in womanhood. Mrs. Ducey has no intention of treating Nance other than a servant, and the girl is deeply hurt when she understands her position, though she says nothing, but serves her mistress to the tenderest and best of her ability. The climax comes, however, when during an illness of Mrs. Ducey's, a valuable brooch is lost, and Nance is accused of stealing it. The girl, who is the soul of honor, is sick with horror, but all her declarations avail her nothing. Mrs. Ducey, who in her own mind is always right, is convinced that Nance is guilty, and sends her away. Not content with discharging her, she spreads the cruel story abroad, and the poor girl is driven from place to place, branded as a thief, and life made wholly unbearable. In the past Nathan had promised Nance's father to look after her, but this episode occurs when the young man is fighting at the front, and he only hears of it by letter, when it is too late to do any good. In the shameful and pitiful little crowd of painted women who follow the army Nathan one day recognizes Nance. He looks her up, though she tries to avoid him, and he blames himself bitterly for not having kept his word to her father more literally. Nance's poor little story points an only too evident moral; we quote from it in part:

"Why, I don't know what you could have done, Nathan," said Nance, simply; "person's got to live their own life, and get along the best they can, you know. Mrs. Ducey's a good enough woman. Lord, I ain't holding it up against her what she done—except at times when I get mad at her, thinkin' about it like I did just now. 'Twasn't right, Nat; 'twasn't fair. But there! people can't be any better than they're smart enough to be."

Why, I thought Mrs. Ducey was just an angel from Heaven—I'd always been kind of crazy about her. And it was good of her, it was a kind, good thing to do to take me and try and make something out of me. She could have done it—she could have done it, Nat, if she'd only set about it different—I was ready to lie down and let her walk over me. It's kind of pitiful to think how I felt about her. And she was just as kind to me as she knew how—but, my God, Nathan Burke, that ain't no way to be kind to people, like they was dogs. You've got to be kind to them like they was men and women. Soon's I found out how it was, I wanted to pay her back for her kindness—un-

derstand?—I wanted to be worth my keep to her. Hadn't been for that I wouldn't have stayed after the first two-three months. Nathan, I done my very best. I worked hard—I tried to do the way she wanted—I tried to please her—I couldn't stand that boy of hers—I never heard of anybody that could—but I done my best. And Mr. Ducey is a real kind sort of man, too; Nat. I guess you know that he ain't smart, but he means well. He sorter stood up for me about the breast-pin—but it didn't do any good. . . . I reckon Mrs. Ducey never thought she told anybody—I guess she didn't mean to—but its awful easy for stories like that to get started and keep going and getting worse as they go. All them servants at Gwynne's knew, and of course they told their friends, and they told—and so it went. 'Nance Narnselle? Why, she's the girl that stole a lady's breastpin, or diamond necklace, or trunkful of gold dollars, or Lord knows what.' One place the lady said she'd heard about me stealing that solid silver tea-service, and she was surprised at my showing my face in an honest person's house. The last place I went in was a boarding house—was kept by a big, fat woman with an awful tongue, but she



Robert Schumann

was kinder than some. I stayed there a little longer than most other places."

But poor Nance's story followed her here, too, and the boarders threatened to leave if she were kept on, and she was obliged to go. Her mistress on parting gave her a dollar extra and advised her to go to Newark, where she wasn't known. But Nance did not go. In the first place, she did not have nearly enough money to take her there, and she explained pathetically: "Mebbe it would have been the same thing over again. I didn't feel as if I could stand any more of it. I was tired-like. There ain't much a girl can do with that sort of thing hanging over her all the time you know."

Seems funny, a girl can't begin to do half the harm a man can, and people are ever so much more scared of her. I remember it was in kind of freezin' weather with slush on top of ice—'twas in January. I remember thinkin' how it was gettin' along towards Miss Gwynne's wedding day—'twasn't extreme good weather for a bride. I walked around a good while, kind of planning and studying about Newark—I had to walk the street you know—I didn't have nowhere to go. . . . I just walked around. Sometimes I'd go into a store and warm myself for a spell; but I didn't like to much, because I didn't have but a dollar seventy-five—and I couldn't buy anything, and the young men they had clerking would come and ask me what I wanted, and when I said I didn't want nothing, they'd look kind of queer. . . .

Seems like I must have walked miles and miles that day—pretty nigh enough, to get me to Newark, if I'd started that way, I would n't wonder. Then first, you know, it come dark. The day is awful short, you know, in winter—and there I was, and all to once I remembered I hadn't eat nothing since morning. I'd been thinkin' so hard I hadn't noticed where I was going, but when I looked up, 'twas Water street. It's a quiet-looking street in daytime, you know. I set down on a doorstep. . . .

"You didn't know what kind of a—"

"Yes, I did, Nathan," she said patiently; "I told you before I knew all about what I was doing. I knew just what kind of a name the street had. I was plumb tired out, and it was dark—blind man's holiday, you know, so nobody could see me very well, and if they did, what difference would it make? Them people wouldn't care, nor me neither. . . . I must have dozed off when I felt some one shake me by the shoulder, nor rough, you know, but a right smart shake to make me wake up, and says, 'Say, what you doing here? What's the matter of you? Get up.' When I got good and waked up, I see it was a woman, all dressed to kill, with a bunnit on with feathers, and a long gold chain and watch, and a fur cape and muff—sables, they was—and a laylock colored silk dress; she was painted,

too. I could see her face, because someone had opened the door, and the hall lamp was lit and shining straight on her. She wasn't very young—she had a false front. They had elegant chairs and things in the hall, too. . . . I ast her if it was her house. She says, 'Yes, it's mine. Who are you looking for?' 'Nobody,' I say; 'I ain't got anywhere to go, that's all.' . . . 'What you mean by you ain't got nowhere to go? Where's your folks?' I told her I didn't have any. 'My God! you ain't got anybody?' she says. And then kinder sudden, 'Here turn round to the light. Let's look at you.' . . . She looked at me for a spell, and then she says, 'You're a right nice-looking girl, my dear, to be out like this, lying round on doorsteps in the cold. Where's your friend, you know? Mebbe I know him.' I said, 'I ain't got any friend, ma'am.' She kinder laughed and said, 'Oh, I know all about that; I mean your gentleman friend, you know. Was you looking for him? I know a lot of gentlemen, and I wouldn't wonder if I'd met him. What's his name? You needn't be afraid of me, my dear.' I kept on saying I hadn't any friend like that; so at last she said, 'Well, never mind, if you don't want to tell. You can just come inside anyway and get warm.' So I went in."

Nance stopped. She got up to adjust the lamp, which had begun to smoke, and resumed her seat, absently stroking down the folds of her skirt. She raised her eyes and met the young man's expectant face with a sort of shadowy surprise, and then comprehension.

"I went in, Nat," she repeated, with a kind of gentle distinctness. "That's all. There ain't any more to tell. I went in."

Macmillan &amp; Co., Toronto, Canada.

## THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE IN MUSICAL HISTORY

By Henry T. Finck.

As a lad of eighteen, Robert Schumann went to Leipzig with the intention of studying law at the university. But while he was enrolled as a "studiosus juris," he was very much more interested in music. Looking about for a piano teacher, his choice fell upon Friedrich Wieck, partly because of his fame, but largely also because Wieck had a daughter who, though but nine years old, already played astonishingly well; indeed, she began her public career as a pianist the following year. Schumann concluded that a man who could produce such results with his daughter must be a good teacher. He was also interested in this bright and talented girl, whose name was Clara, and spent many hours telling her fairy and ghost stories.

That was the beginning of the most romantic of all musical courtships.

In accordance with the migratory custom of German students, Schumann spent the following year in Heidelberg, but in 1830 he returned to Leipzig and not only continued his lessons with Wieck, but for two years lived in the same house with him, being treated as if he were a member of the family. On one occasion, when Clara was to play at Zwickau, Schumann wrote to his mother that the thirteen-year-old prodigy would give her much to think about. The two met; they happened to be looking out of the window when Robert passed, whereupon the mother clasped the girl in her arms and said: "You must be my son's wife some day."

Never was there a more romantic lover than Robert Schumann. When he was twenty-three, she fourteen, he wrote to her suggesting the following plan for mitigating the pangs of temporary separation: "Tomorrow, precisely at eleven o'clock, I shall play the adagio of Chopin's Variations and at the same time think intently and exclusively of you. I beg you to do the same, so that we may meet and see each other mentally."

To move our feelings a piece of music must have its dissonances as well as its concords of sweet sound. The same is true of a love story. The course of true love never did run smooth, as the greatest of poets has told us; certainly that of Clara and Robert didn't. The first discord was the appearance of a rival. On one of her concert tours Clara had made the acquaintance of a girl named Ernestine von Fricken, who came with her to study with Wieck. Just at that time Wieck sent Clara to Dresden to study theory with Reissiger. During her absence Robert became more and more interested in Ernestine. He described her as "a delightfully innocent, childish soul, tender and pensive, attached to me and everything artistic by the most sincere love, extremely musical—in short, just the kind of a girl I could wish to marry."

He had suffered from fits of despondency because success came to him slowly; his doctor had advised him to marry; Ernestine loved him; he thought he loved her; they became informally engaged and he gave her a ring when she left Leipzig; but after her departure he soon discovered that it had only been a momentary infatuation—"a summer-night's dream." He found she had not told him the truth regarding her parentage; her letters were painfully ungrammatical—he contrasted them, and her personality, with Clara's, and he awoke from his dream to find that, after all, she was the girl he really loved.

As for poor Clara, she was greatly distressed when she came back home and heard that Robert was engaged to Ernestine. She started on a concert tour, but her heart was no longer in her work. "Clara plays reluctantly and seems inclined to do anything," her father wrote from Hamburg.

Fortunately, the foolish episode with Ernestine came to an end soon, and Clara was happy again. In his diary Robert noted that he got his first kiss from her in November, 1835; she had lighted him downstairs and he had declared his love. "When you gave me the first kiss," she subsequently wrote to him, "I thought I should faint away; all was black before my eyes; I could scarcely hold the candle that was to show you the way."

Robert felt that the rival had been inconsiderately treated. "I cannot deny that an injustice has been done," he wrote to Clara some years later, "but the misfortune would have been greater, it would have been calamitous, if I had married her; for, sooner or later, my old affection for you would have returned, and then what a wretched situation—we should all three have been horribly unhappy."

Ernestine did not despair; she felt that Clara had had a prior claim to Robert's love. She married another in 1838. Three of Schumann's compositions are dedicated to her.

Like a thunderbolt in a blue sky suddenly came Wieck's furious opposition to his daughter's love affair, which some unknown person had revealed to him. He addressed her in the rudest manner, threatening to shoot Schumann unless he broke off with her at once, and making her give him all the letters he had written to her. Robert had given her on the preceding Christmas some pearls, and "pearls mean tears" she was told. She shed many of them, wrote her father, day after day, abused her lover and she could not see him. For more than a year they did not meet or exchange letters. Wieck tried to give the impression that Clara had given up Robert. He sent her his F sharp minor piano sonata, which he dedicated to her, and of which he once said that it was "one long heart-cry for her," but he got no answer to this echo of his passion.

Such situations bring out what is best in a man's genius!

A year later Clara played this sonata at a public concert in Leipzig. It was a bold thing to do, for Schumann was not yet acknowledged a great composer. He was among those who heard it. "Did you not guess," she afterwards wrote to him, "that I played this work because there was no other way of revealing to you something of my inner life? Privately I was not permitted to do this, so I did it publicly. Do you suppose my heart did not flutter?"

Of this interesting mingling of life and music there is much in Schumann's years of courtship.

Girls in love are great diplomats. One day (in the year preceding the concert just referred to) she sent a friend whom she could trust to beg Robert to give back his letters to her which her father, a year previously, had compelled her to return to him. His heart beat violently when he got this message. Even more than the playing of the sonata, this proved that she still loved him. He replied that he was going to keep the old letters, but that she could have as many new ones as she pleased, and gave a sample to the messenger, together with a bouquet. In this letter he begged her to write him a simple "Yes;" and she answered: "Merely a simple Yes you ask for? It is such a short word—but how important! Yet, should not a heart so full of inexpressible love as mine is be able to utter that word with all its soul? I do it—from my inmost depths I whisper to you an eternal Yes."

Wieck did not relent. On Clara's eighteenth birthday he withheld from her a letter Schumann had addressed to her. She knew of it, and wept for days. In a later letter, which came into her hands, Robert says: "In vain I seek an excuse for your father, whom I had always considered a noble man. In vain I seek for his refusal a worthy, cogent reason, such as your youthfulness or the fear that a premature engagement might harm your artistic career. But that is not it—believe me, he would throw you into the arms of the first man of wealth and title who comes along. His highest aim is concert giving and traveling; for this he lets you bleed, ruins my power and impulse to create things of beauty for the world, and then laughs at all your tears."

In a later letter he says: "What deprives me all at once of the power to create? If I improvise at the piano the result is chorals, if I compose I do it without thoughts—except one, which I am eager to paint on everything with big letters and chords—Clara."

And Clara, in turn, thought only of him when she played. After describing the excitement she created at a concert in Prague, and the many recalls, she adds in her letter: "The thought of you while I was playing enthused me so that the whole audience became sympathetic."

In another letter, written in Vienna, she says: "Although the Emperor, the Empress and others conversed with me, need I tell you that I would rather talk with you?"

"So the Kaiser spoke with you?" he replies. "Did he not ask you: 'Are you acquainted with Signor Schumann?' and did you not answer: 'Slightly, your Majesty?'" Then he begs her, in the same mood, to try not always to play so well; "for every enthusiastic demonstration will make your father more inclined to withhold you from me."

Wieck by no means underrated Schumann's genius; on the contrary, he was one of the first to appreciate it. "He speaks of you," writes Clara, "to everybody with the greatest

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# An Hour with the Editor



## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Although in this and the succeeding articles we shall deal with monarchs who were sovereigns of Great Britain, the title of the series will not be altered.

When Mary Stuart became a prisoner in the hands of Elizabeth, her son James, then an infant in his cradle, was proclaimed king of Scotland by the title of James VI. The strife between the Scottish nobles as to which of them should rule the kingdom in his name, forms no part of this narrative. It is sufficient to note that in the end James became master of his kingdom, and before the death of Elizabeth, had come to be regarded as the heir to the English crown. Elizabeth would not formally admit this, but she promised not to place any obstacles in his way, and therefore when she died, and James went south to receive his new kingdom, there was no serious opposition. Although his mother had been an ardent Roman Catholic, James was reared as a Calvinist, and Puritanism being at that time dominant in England, he was received, if not with a very cordial welcome, at least with tolerance by the people. There were claimants to the throne. One of them was a daughter of Philip of Spain, who asserted her right under a will made by Queen Mary; the other was Lord Beauchamp, of the noble house of Suffolk, who claimed under the will of Henry VIII. But neither of these claims were seriously pressed, the Protestants being unwilling to accept a Catholic sovereign, and the Catholics being satisfied that the son of Mary Stuart could be trusted to deal justly by them. Therefore the Royal Council without a dissenting voice proclaimed James as King, and he at once set out from Edinburgh to London. He was everything else but a royal figure. Green, in his history of the English people, says of him: "His big head, his slobbering tongue, his quilted clothes, his rickety legs stood out in as grotesque a contrast with all that men recalled of Henry or Elizabeth as his gabble and rhodomontade, his want of personal dignity, his buffoonery, his coarseness of speech, his pedantry, his personal cowardice." Yet he was a man of ability. Although Melville, the Presbyterian, would pluck him by the sleeve in council and tell him that he was "God's silly vassal," and remind him that there were two kings in Scotland, one of whom, Jesus Christ, was chief, he had a subtle cleverness backed with a store of knowledge that men of greater intellectual powers found hard to overcome. His personal habits were bad, his principle vice being hard drinking, and it was not uncommon to see his courtiers rolling intoxicated upon the floor in his presence. He had very exalted ideas of his own office, claiming to be absolute in the extreme sense of the word. "Cannot I take the property of my subjects when I choose, without all this formality of asking Parliament?" he demanded of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who evaded a direct reply, and when Lord Coke refused to sanction his arbitrary proceedings, he was promptly dismissed from the Chancellorship. James indeed sought to make the courts of the land the instruments of his oppression, and in this way he paved the way for the final breach between the people and his son. He forbade the House of Commons to discuss his acts. Indeed, he declined to recognize Parliament as possessed of any powers whatever, and endeavored to substitute proclamations for statutes, and sought to raise a revenue by arbitrary impositions upon commerce. The foreign trade of England had grown with great rapidity during the reign of Elizabeth, and James saw in the expanding imports a source of revenue and proceeded of his own accord to levy duties upon them. To this the House of Commons objected, but a servile court held his action to be legal. All that saved the kingdom from confusion was the strong hand of Robert Cecil, who was minister.

But during the reign of Elizabeth the Commons had regained something of its old power. They had been content to waive the exercise of it out of consideration for the ability of the Queen, but they took an early occasion to inform James that their rights had not been lost, but were only held in abeyance. Thus in reply to one of his assertions of absolute power, they said: "Your Majesty would be misinformed if any man should deliver that the Kings of England have any absolute power in themselves, either to alter religion or to make any laws concerning the same, otherwise as in temporal causes by consent of Parliament." James, on the other hand, held directly the contrary, and in his "Law of Free Monarchy," he had laid down the principle that kings were not bound by the law, and that "it is presumptuous and a high contempt in a subject to dispute what a king can do, or to say that a king cannot do this or that." But he reckoned without his host, and the Commons refused to comply with his demands. Accordingly in 1611 he dissolved the House, and thereupon began the struggle that only ended when Cromwell had deprived England both of a king and a parliament. Cecil broke down under the stress of the hour, and James determined thereafter to be his own minister. His first step was to elevate to high office a handsome Scotch page named Carr, whom he made Viscount Rochester and afterwards Earl of Somerset. Carr had little else to recommend him but his good looks. He virtually ruled the King. He was followed as favorite by George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who also attracted the king by his manly beauty. The foolish monarch would sit in council with his head on the shoulder of Villiers and beslobber his cheek with kisses. The favorites naturally encouraged the King in his aim at absolutism, and even such a man as Lord Bacon showed a disposition to favor these pretensions. The result was that Parliament was rarely called together, and the King was

driven to all manner of expedients to raise a revenue. One of these was the sale of peerages; another was the exaction of loans more or less forced; another was the assertion of the most extreme feudal claims in the shape of "fines," which corresponded in a way to what we call nowadays an inheritance tax, and to others payable on the marriage of the daughters of the nobility or other persons of wealth, who by any possible construction could be called wards of the crown. These things steadily alienated from him the respect of the people, and when he died, after a reign of twenty-two years, he left a legacy to his son Charles that might have broken down an abler man. This legacy may be thus summed up: A discontented people, who felt that they were being robbed of their ancient liberties; an old aristocracy that saw itself being pushed aside by new peers; a House of Commons that had seen its powers flouted and being subjected to insults; a Protestant kingdom that believed itself in danger of being subjected to papal control; a nation that had been reduced from the first place in Europe to the position of a mere echo of Spain. To render the case even more difficult, he had destroyed by his foolish habits a respect, amounting almost to reverence, which the English people had felt for the monarchy; he had brought the courts of the land into contempt; he had driven home to men's minds the conviction that the powers of the sovereign should be curtailed at all cost. His reign was exceedingly important in its bearing upon the development of British institutions, for it led ultimately to parliamentary supremacy.

In the popular mind the reign of James is associated chiefly with two things. The Gunpowder Plot and the translation of the Bible by royal sanction. The Gunpowder Plot was brought about by the disappointment of the Catholic nobles at the non-fulfilment of the King's pledges to permit them to enjoyment of freedom of worship. Its fiasco was turned by Cecil to the great advantage of the King. The translation of the Bible appears to have been suggested by the bishops, but it found ready acceptance with a king who prided himself upon his scholarship. It was entrusted to fifty scholars. The work was completed in 1611, and as its effects upon the English people and the English language have been incalculable, it may be regarded as an epoch-making event.

James, by his careless manner of living, unfitted himself even for such government as he favored, and for some years before his death affairs were virtually in the hands of his son Charles, who thus, before he came to the throne, had learned the ways of absolutism.

## NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty which of the nations of mankind has had most influence in forming the character of the people of Europe, but possibly if we place the Romans in the first place we shall not be far wrong. But who were the Romans? Were they a distinct race, as the Celts, the Teutons, the Huns, the Goths and others were? They were not a distinct people, that is distinct from those who surrounded them; they appear to have been the result of the amalgamation of a number of tribes, who, previous to 500 B.C., lived in Italy. About three thousand years ago there lived in the region drained by the Tiber a people who have gone into history by the name of Latins, their country being called Latium. When they came we cannot tell. Their legends suggest that they may have attained a period of considerable civilization, and it is believed that the Roman gods known as Saturn, Janus, and so on, were only the deified kings of Latium. It may, therefore, be possible that the Latins were the survivors of an ancient race which in prehistoric times occupied the countries around the Mediterranean. Tradition says that Rome took its name from Romulus, but the probability is that Rome gave its name to its alleged founder. In other words, the Romans, preserving the myth of the building of the city, gave its builder a name that seemed suitable for its founder. The word Rome is a corruption of Raminian, and Raminian means woodsman, whence we may infer that the early Romans were dwellers in the forest. It is now known that much of what used to be taught as veritable Roman history, including all the story of the kings and how the commonwealth came to be established, is little else than fable, and that the putative date of the founding of the city, 753 B.C., is little more than a guess.

Throughout Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and the islands of the Mediterranean are remains of structures built up with huge stones on the outside and filled with smaller stones, no mortar being used. They are found in various stages of perfection, in what appear to be the later examples the stones being shaped into regular forms and carefully fitted together. This kind of building is called cyclopean, and the Greeks called the builders Cyclopes, alleging that they were giants. There has been a disposition in recent times to hold that these structures were the work of the people known as the Pelasgians, a prehistoric race, which inhabited western Asia and southern Europe, and attained a very considerable degree of civilization. Indeed, if we may believe the Greek myths, they were skilled in many arts. To this period Hercules belonged, or what is more probably the correct way to state the case, it was in this period that there existed that type of civilization which after ages typified in the person of Hercules. "There were giants in those days, mighty men of old, men of renown," the Book of Genesis tells us, and the same authority says that this race was destroyed in a deluge. We have in previous articles referred to the evidence of an ancient civilization that was overthrown some seven thousand

years ago, a date which corresponds approximately to great climatic changes on the North American Continent, as indicated by the geology of the Middle West. But to return to the point from which we have digressed, there seems to be reason for believing that the inhabitants of Italy, from which the Romans were descended, were derived from a union of this cyclopean people and another race, which found its way westward from Asia, at a date long before that assigned to the siege of Troy, or more, and we do not know how much more, than three thousand years ago.

But whatever their origin, it seems fairly certain that the founders of the Roman nation were a people who for many generations had lived in rude conditions. Later they were joined by other tribes, and their advance in all departments of human effort, as it was understood in those days, was exceedingly rapid. They developed a language that was unlike any other in many respects, although partaking somewhat of the Greek and possessing some features of the Celtic. But most of all they developed a faculty of government, and today the civilized world lives under institutions which this remarkable people originated, as far as we know, and certainly transmitted to those who came after them. In later days the influence of Rome in matters of religion became all important. It was in the city on the Tiber that Christianity was shaped, so to speak, into the form in which it finds expression today. The Roman Catholic Church has for fifteen centuries been a factor of dominant importance in the development of what we call civilization, meaning thereby the progress of the so-called Western nations. Roman laws form the basis of systems of jurisprudence in all parts of the civilized world. The Roman language is spoken with local variations in at least three of the great European nations, and it has exerted a powerful influence, in part directly, but chiefly indirectly, in the formation of English, which seems destined to become the language of the world. We are not able to say with any degree of certainty to what extent the future of Britain was influenced by the Roman occupation, for we do not know to what extent the country was colonized by Romans. There is some divergence of opinion among writers on this point, but there is no doubt that very considerable colonies were established and that during the four centuries of Roman occupation the people of the southern part of the island became fully Romanized in their customs. They seem even to have partaken of the growth of effeminacy which characterized Rome itself during that period, and while instances can be cited to show that they had not wholly lost the vigor with which they successfully resisted the invaders under Julius Caesar and his immediate successors, the blending of the Celtic and Roman stock does not appear on the whole to have been productive of good results. They were easy victims to the Celts of purer blood, who inhabited the highlands in the north, and the Saxon invaders found them an easy prey.

This necessarily incomplete review as given in this and the preceding articles, shows that about the dawn of history there were in western Europe two races, the Celtic and the Roman, differing in many respects and apparently different in origin. These races supplied the foundation upon which the various peoples of Europe have been built up, and we shall endeavor in subsequent articles to show some of the various influences of a racial character that have operated to produce the broad distinctions now characterizing the inhabitants of the European countries.

## AS TO EATING

When you come to think about it closely, the spectacle of a number of people sitting around a table and putting things into their mouths ought not to be a specially edifying one; yet the acme of courtesy is to ask a person to dinner. When we wish to show some one special honor we invite him to meet a lot of other folk at a banquet, and then we sit around a table, and, with what elegance we are able to command, proceed to put divers and sundry things into our mouths and masticate them, unless, indeed, they are such things as can be swallowed without mastication. A number of men and ladies, dressed comme il faut, feeding at a table, is the consummation of social progress. Now perhaps it never occurred to you, but there is a philosophy about eating, which explains these seeming anomalies. Brillat-Savarin has suggested some of its aspects, and it is highly proper that such suggestions should come from a member of the race which can take an old shoe and an onion and prepare a delicious dish out of them. He draws our attention to the following interesting considerations: Eating is a pleasure that, taken in moderation, is the only one not followed by fatigue; it is a pleasure common to every age, clime and condition; the desire for it returning every day, and it may be enjoyed several times in each day; it can be combined with other pleasures and atones for their absence; its sensations are lasting and can be varied to suit our will; it is a pleasure that carries with it a feeling of satisfaction because it makes good our physical losses and prolongs our existence. Of all sources of physical pleasure eating and drinking form the only one of which this can be said. Therefore the French writer thinks we should put the sense of taste before all the others, and that "Frenchmen, of all others, ought to erect statues to 'Gourmandise.'" Gourmandise, as Brillat-Savarin uses the term, does not mean what is usually implied in the English word "gourmandize." It means not gluttony, but moderation in good living, a love for dainties. He draws a distinction between the man who merely eats and the man who is an adept at

"gourmandise." There are some people to whom quantity is the chief consideration. To them a delicate brown, clear soup, for example, has few attractions, and the delicious meat that one picks out of the wing of a chicken has no charms to repay the trouble of extracting it. Eating regarded from the point of view of Brillat-Savarin is both a fine art and an economic factor in the history of nations. He tells us that when the enemies of France have forced her to pay heavy indemnities, she has been able to do so without embarrassment, because, when the invaders had once tasted her delicacies, they invariably returned and spent more than the indemnities in her cafes. Speaking of these forced contributions, and how the coffers of France were fuller after they had been emptied than they were before, he discourses in this charming fashion:

"What is the power that came to our assistance? Who is the divinity that worked this miracle? The love of good living."

"When the Britons, Germans, Teutons, Cimmerians and Scythians made their irruption into France, they brought a rare voracity and stomachs of no ordinary capacity. They did not long remain satisfied with the official cheer, which a forced hospitality had to supply them with. They aspired to enjoyments of greater refinement; and soon the queen city was nothing but a huge refectory. Everywhere they were seen eating—these intruders—in the restaurants, the eating houses, the inns, the stalls, and even in the streets. They gorged themselves with flesh, fish, game, truffles, pastry, and especially with fruit. They drank with an avidity equal to their appetite, and always ordered the most expensive wines, in the hope of finding in them some enjoyment hitherto unknown, and seemed quite astonished when they were disappointed. Superficial observers did not know what to think of this menagerie without bounds or limits, but your genuine Parisian laughed and rubbed his hands. 'We have them now,' said he; 'and tonight they will have paid us back more money than was counted out to them this morning from the public treasury.'"

The reference is to the occupation of Paris by the Allies after Waterloo, but even in this respect history has repeated itself, though doubtless with some variations.

As becomes a Frenchman, Brillat-Savarin thinks eating is more becoming to women than to men. He tells us that "there is no more pleasant sight than a pretty gourmande under arms." It is in the act of eating, he says, that woman is the most irresistible; and in this he sees an example of the eternal fitness of things, for he says that dainty eating tends to produce beauty, making the eyes brighter, the skin smoother and the muscles firmer, so that wrinkles do not form.

But consideration of this interesting theme cannot be prolonged. What has been said may not be wholly without value. There is no doubt that it is the table that gives tone to the family. A carefully laid table with food daintily served, even though it be of the plainest, like the study of the gentle arts, softens manners and tends to refinement. The centre of social civilization is the dining-room.

## Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

### SOME FAMOUS DRAMATISTS AND THEIR MASTER-PIECES

#### Early Drama

A wise playwright should act like the man who gives a magnificent feast. He should seek to delight the spectator, that each on departing may feel He has eaten and drunk just the things he would chiefly have chosen himself. Not set one dish for all palates, one writing for all sorts of tastes. —From the Greek of Astydamus, Junior.

A craving for the dramatic is born in every one of us, a desire to see events or series of events, which in themselves are counterparts of our own lives to a certain extent, portrayed before our eyes. We have all experienced from time to time that sensation of being only observers of our own daily doings, that sensation of standing outside the body, as it were, and viewing acts performed, and listening to words spoken almost as if we were for the moment aliens to the outer, active semblance of ourselves. This inexplicable state of mind, which comes usually without the volition, has been used by scientists and philosophers to prove the truth of many theories; but we will all doubtless agree that it shows for one thing the existence within us of the appreciation of, and more, the necessity for, the drama. The craving for music is scarcely more deeply ingrained within us, and the one art is almost as old as the other.

In common with all poetry the drama originated with religious rites. With the Greeks, for instance, it had its beginning in the Dionysian feasts, with us in the rites of the early Christian church. Before the Norman Conquest the only dramas we know anything about were of a decidedly barbaric character, and represented only the Seasons in dialogue, or similar fanciful conceptions. German folksongs have preserved some of these old heathen dramas for us, and they are not without a rude sort of beauty. When sacred drama was introduced by the church, secular drama sprang up as a matter of course.

The highest form of the drama is the tragedy, and under this heading may be classed the early "Mysteries" or Miracle Plays, which brought in both essential elements of tragedy, human will and divine power or in-

terposition. From Gunklee's "Poetics" we quote the following in regard to this class of drama:

Each play was called a "pageant," such was the name of the vehicle on which the play was exhibited. In Roger's account of the Chester Plays, written about the end of the Sixteenth Century, we are told that "Every company had its pageant, which pageants were a high scaffold with two rooms, a higher and a lower, upon four wheels. In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher room they played, being all open on the top, that the beholders might hear and see them. The places where they played was (sic) in every street. They began first at the Abbey Gates, and when the first pageant was played, it was wheeled to the high cross before the Mayor, and so to every street. "As to costumes, the good souls wore white, the condemned, black ('Black is the badge of hell,' says the king in 'Love's Labor Lost'); and the angels wore gold-skins and wings. The sacred personages had golden beards and hair. Hell-torments were represented with considerable effect; and mechanical devices were known—as when the cherry-tree bends miraculously down its branches at the command of Mary."

Most of the stories thus dramatized were taken direct from the Bible, that of Cain and Abel for instance, and the narrative of the Deluge.

The Moralities or Morality Plays were a step higher in the dramatic scale, and made their appearance some centuries after the "Mysteries." In these plays we have a strong attempt to portray character and to enforce a moral. One of the earliest and best known in this class is the Morality called "Everyman." Here the chief actor is a sort of abstract character and the play itself is purely didactic.

In the first scene "Everyman" is summoned by "Dethie," at the command of God, and told to bring with him his record of what good and evil he has done. Everyman is afraid to obey. He calls on Fellowship to aid him, but the latter refuses. Kindred does likewise. Goddes cannot be of any assistance, as he lies in bags and boxes incapable of moving. On account of Everyman's sins "Good-deeds," who might have helped, lies "cold in the ground"; but Good-deeds' sister, Knowledge, accompanies the traveller to "Confession," who hears Everyman confess, sees that he does penance and cheers him on his journey. The Five wits and Beauty, Discretion and Strength aid Everyman for a time, but as old age begins to arrive, these all leave him and only Good-deeds remains and Knowledge. Everyman dies on the stage after commending his soul to God.

During the reign of Henry VIII, there was a revival of learning. Latin plays were introduced and the tragedies of Seneca. General history was widely studied and all of this had a marked effect upon the drama, which reached its next stage in the Interlude.

The Interlude was a play performed in "the intervals of feasts or other entertainments." Some of the Interludes were styled Masks, and the greatest English Mask is Milton's Comus. John Heywood was the most famous of the early writers of Interludes.

The character of the drama underwent a complete change. It became as it were humanized. History and tradition took the place of Biblical stories. Events were permitted to take place upon the stage which were within the range of possibility, and songs and dances were introduced as a further attraction to the public.

Thus from being an uncouth barbaric representation the drama began to assume beautiful and attractive proportions. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Fletcher and Johnson brought about a further metamorphose, weeding out all that was superfluous, remoulding what was left, and making wonderful additions, until they were able to bequeath to us what we may style our National Drama.

#### Cool

One night Smith looked out of his window and discovered a man stealing his wood.

"Hello, there!" cried Smith; "carrying off my wood, are you?"

"Yes," replied the thief, "and I suppose you'd see me break my back before you'd help me."

#### She Was Thoughtful

On a day when a rise in the price of bread took effect in London, a little girl entered a baker's shop, and placing twopence halfpenny on the counter asked for a loaf.

"Another halfpenny, my dear, please," said the baker.

"Has it rose, then?" asked the little girl.

"Yes, my dear; bread went up this morning," said the baker.

"Well, then, give me one of yesterday's," was the reply.

#### No Joke for Whistler

It is related that Whistler asked Mark Twain to his studio to see some of his pictures, and the humorist, having been previously told that the painter was a confirmed joker, determined to beat him at his own game. Pretending to be very dense, he walked up to a painting and began to criticize it.

"Not bad," said Mark, "but," moving his hand dangerously near the canvas, "if I were you, I'd do away with that cloud." The artist was in agonies. "Take care," he cried, "don't touch that, the paint's not dry yet." "Oh, that's all right," said Mark Twain, genially, "don't you worry, I've got my gloves on."



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## SUMMER EGG PRODUCTION

We have been accustomed in the past to look upon egg production in the winter time as the most important feature of the egg business, but now the high price of eggs and the increasing demand for the same causes us to turn our attention to other periods of the year.

Egg production throughout the year might be plotted in a curve. It starts low down in November and December, rises to its height in March and April, in the natural hatching season, and falls off gradually throughout July and August, until it practically ceases in the latter part of September and October. The only way to overcome the deficiency in the fall seems to be by the hatching of very early pullets. This is not practical for the farmer. He can, however, improve production in the summer, and in the following lines we will endeavor to show how:

### First—The Stock

Of course, we desire to have purebred stock. There is no excuse for anyone keeping a mongrel flock at the present time. The question of stock is not quite so important for summer work as it is for winter work, yet it is important. For the latter it is absolutely necessary that we have early hatched, fully matured stock, but for the former much of that stock that was not mature enough for winter work will be available for summer work. It does not as a rule keep it over, yet there is much of it in the country.

### Second—The Houses

In the early days the hens roosted outside in the trees and laid when and where they pleased. We must provide them with light, airy, clean, well ventilated quarters. The curtain south house does this if properly tended. In the south it is often the custom to remove the roosts from the back to the front when the warm weather comes in, or a series of double roosts may be provided allowing the hens to choose for themselves.

The most important feature in summer egg production is cleanliness. In many, many instances it is the presence of filth, insects, and disease that drives the hens out of doors. The houses must be kept clean and cool. The droppings must be cleaned out regularly and the litter must not be allowed to become damp and sour. Dropping boards should not be used unless they can be cleaned off every day. Where no dropping board is used, cleaning twice a week will do, but oftener would be better. It is a good plan to scatter clean, fresh soil around where the droppings will fall, for soil is an excellent deodorizer and disinfectant. When allowed to remain too long the accumulated droppings dry out and become excellent breeding places for lice and mites.

The litter on the floor is of importance. Straw or marsh hay may be used and should be used if it can be readily procured, but it becomes dirty quickly. Some use shavings or soil, but these are not very satisfactory if it is intended that the grain be fed inside. The house should be whitewashed. It makes the house much brighter, and light is one of the best disinfectants we have. Some object to the dust, but the dust is what is wanted. Lice and mites breath through pores in their skin, and the most effectual way to combat them is to clog up those pores with dust, oil, etc. This is why whitewash is used on the walls and the oily disinfectants on the roosts and nests.

The drinking utensils, the troughs, the hoppers, the nests should all be kept clean. The nests must be cleaned from time to time and plenty of clean, fresh hay or straw added. Much profit is lost to the farmer by having dirty nests. The hens refuse to lay in them, the eggs are lost. With no litter in the nest many eggs are cracked or broken, their contents smeared over other eggs, and the nest material made foul and dirty. Such will taint the eggs every time and load them with bacteria which cause early decay.

### Third—the Feed

The question of the feed is important. The amount of corn in the ration should be reduced in warmer weather. More wheat and oats may be used, preferably a little of both if market prices will allow. The hard grains may be fed on a clean piece of ground outside. Some continue to feed in the litter in the summer, which is good if the hens are closely yarded.

A dry mash should also be placed before them. It may be hopper fed and good results obtained. It may consist of varying amounts of several ingredients, but one composed of the following will give very fair results: 2 parts bran, 1 part corn meal, 1 part middlings, ½ to 1 part linseed meal, and 1 of beef scrap. It is well also to supplement the dry mash with an occasional wet mash, say from two to three times a week. A meat mash made thus: Boil some cheap meat till it is well broken up; take an ordinary 12 quart pail, place in it about 2 quarts of corn meal, pour the boiling liquid slowly over it. Stir till the meal has taken up all the moisture it can, then add about 3 quarts of bran and stir. It may take more, in which case add bran until the whole has a consistency of brittle dough. If the birds have free range—and it is preferable that they should, for no one can get the best results from a bare yard—the use of beef scrap and green food will not be so necessary. If the birds are yarded some provision must be made for green food. Rape is very useful for this. If handled carefully and only the outer leaves removed, it will stay green and succulent for a considerable length of time. As a rule it is wise to supply birds with some shell-forming material and grit even throughout the summer months. If they do not need it, they will not eat it.

The birds must have water. Watering once in every two or three days will not do. They must be watered daily with good fresh water placed in clean dishes. The dishes are

apt to become slimy and ill-smelling. They should be scalded and rinsed out from time to time. The place where the water pail is set is important. It should not be set in a house where all sorts of dirt will fall in. It should not be placed in the sun where the water will become hot. The birds like a cool, refreshing drink as well as a man, and the water should be placed in a cool, shady place.

### Fourth—Shade

Birds do enjoy a shady place in summer under the trees, in a raspberry patch, in an asparagus patch, or in the corn. They seem to enjoy a low thick shade the best, and if it is convenient either their house should be moved to the shade or the shade should be brought to them by planting the above mentioned crops.

Some one will say, yes, if we do this our birds will lay in such a place. They will not lay any quantity there if one provides proper cool house, well ventilated, free from lice and mites, darkened nests with clean fresh litter in them, broody hens removed and shut up (nothing breeds lice so fast as a bunch of broody stuff, fresh water in clean dishes, and hens continually sitting on the nests), plenty of cooling food, range and green, a nice cool, convenient shady nook in which to spend the hot parts of the day. If people will but do this, take pains and have a sympathetic interest in those fowls, gather the eggs regularly, discard the cracked and dirty ones, keep the eggs in a cool, sweet place and market them often, they will get more eggs, they will get better prices, their eggs will become known in the community as pure, fresh and as germless as it is possible for them to be.—Professor W. A. Brown, University of Maine.

## FEEDING THE CHICKS

Feeding now claims attention. I do not know of any other subject connected with poultry that has, from time to time, been more criticised or written about than that of the feeding of chickens. Every breeder has his own particular feed or system, and many are very careful lest any word they may let drop reveals any of their knowledge. Each thinks his own system the best, but whether this is so or not, it is hard to tell. Some believe in the dry feed system, whilst others would not have it at any price. Some believe in the no water theory, and other are dead against it.

Both systems have their advantages and disadvantages, as I know from experience, having tried both systems. I do not think I shall try the dry feed system again, though I am rather a believer in the no water theory for the first five or six weeks of the chicken's existence, provided they can be put on a grass run when they are turned out of doors. I do not think the feeding need vary much for the first ten or twelve weeks, for either hard or soft-feathered Bantams. Practically the same food will do for one or the other.

The first feed, which need not be given for the first twenty-four, or even thirty-six hours, must be composed of hard-boiled eggs, and here the clear eggs taken from under the hen at the time of testing the same comes in useful. They must be chopped up fine and mixed with bread crumbs. I find the machines used by canary fanciers for grinding eggs useful. Some fanciers I know do not altogether approve of giving hard-boiled eggs, but prefer the bread being soaked in the raw eggs.

However, either system will do, and this should form the staple diet for the first few days, varied with plain biscuit soaked in milk. At the end of four or five days good quality broken rice, dried off with thirds or any of the advertised chicken meals can be given. Rice will, to a big extent, counteract any signs of diarrhoea, rather a troublesome ailment among chickens. The way to cook rice is to put it either in a pan or earthenware jar, and cover with milk or water. Cook slowly for about three-quarters of an hour, and see that it does not clog together, but remains in single pellets. The meal then easily adheres to it. Cook only sufficient for one day, and it is then more sweet and wholesome.

For the evening feed, canary seed or some of the dry chick foods can now be introduced, and as the chickens increase in age, dari, groats, wheat, millet and a little hempseed can be given. Occasionally, for one of the meals during the day, bread and milk can, with advantage, be given, this being a very good pick-me-up, especially when the chickens are making a lot of feather.

For the first fortnight the chickens should be fed every two or three hours. Little and often is a motto that should be obeyed in chicken rearing. One cannot feed too early as soon as daylight appears, and many are the fanciers who late, and very late, go round with lamp and corn bucket to give their pets the last feed of the day. It certainly pays to attend well to the growing stock.

After the first fortnight a certain amount of weaning can take place, so that at the age of three months, four or five meals a day will suffice, and this number should continue for another couple of months, when the normal number of three will be found sufficient.

Green food should be given from the very first, and a small amount of finely chopped meat may occasionally be given. Fine flint or sand grit must always be within reach, this being a very important matter, and it is wonderful to see the amount the little creatures will devour. Flowers of sulphur or a little linseed may now and then be judiciously added to the food to help the chickens in their feathering. I prefer the linseed to be boiled or allowed to steep in water for twenty-four hours before being given.

Keep the coops and runs in clean condition. If the floor of the coop is of wood keep it well sanded or covered with chop or peat moss. Dust the hen at least once a week with

insect powder, and at the same time examine the chickens for ticks, etc. These pests will be found on the head, under the wings, and near the vent, and prevent the chickens from thriving. There are many remedies for the keeping down of these insects, a few of them being vegetable oil of tar, sweet oil, weak solution of paraffin, etc. The places infested should be touched with any of the remedies mentioned.—H. Inman, in Feathered World.

## HINTS ON HATCHING FOR BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPERS

Love for experimenting prompts one to try one's luck at hatching and rearing chicks; and few hobbies provide so much pleasure for so small an outlay. Having decided upon the breed you intend to keep, do not hatch more chicks than you have convenience for. Some fanciers make a practice of hatching two broods, although they have only accommodation for one lot. They are, they say, then on the safe side if they should be very unfortunate with the hatches, or if the quality, out of one be not up to expectations, or if they get a large percentage of cocks.

Never put all the eggs in a special sitting under one hen; put them under two broodies and make up the full sittings with some from your own pen or of a cheaper quality, because if you are unfortunate with one half-sitting you still have the other half to fall back on.

Have the nest in readiness before the hen or eggs, so that you do not have to fit up a makeshift nest in a hurry. A suitable nest can be made in a box 18 inches square with a strip of wood nailed across the front to keep the nest in position inside; or you may make a loose nest in some dark corner or secluded spot, as the hens prefer semi-darkness for their maternal duties. The nest itself should be made of soil, and the centre scooped out, but neither deep nor shallow. The soil should be covered with litter—hay, straw or chaff—and such a nest should throw off sufficient moisture for shells of average thickness. Place some dummy eggs in the nest and put the hen near at night-time. If she is a stranger the nest will be strange to her, so be patient. She will then, if very broody, glide on the eggs to settle down. Cover her up and leave her for twenty-four hours.

Some people let the broody hen come off the nest at pleasure, but personally I prefer to know when it is off and on. Remove her next day (but night for preference), and substitute for the dummy eggs those you intend her to sit on. See that she is provided with heat-giving food (Indian corn is suitable), and that she comes off daily for about fifteen minutes for exercise, food and water. Sprinkle a little insect powder on both hen and nest, as this will check vermin, which thrive during the hot weather.

The eggs should be tested about the tenth day, and all clear ones removed, instead of wasting the hen's time and energy on eggs that would never hatch. When the time has expired you may reasonably expect some chicks, which should be hatched out dry and strong, and which should be removed in a lined basket near the fire, as the part-hatched and weakly ones will have a better chance. Remove broken shells, and feed the hen by herself when the hatch is complete, or she may be off searching for food for the chickens, which they do not require for at least twenty-four hours. Stale bread crumbs and hard-boiled egg chopped fine should be the first meal, after which they can be fed on any previously proved successful system. Feed a little at a time, but often, gradually increasing the quantity of food and the time between meals.—Hidlander, in Poultry.

## PORTABLE POULTRY FENCE

I have made a substantial, convenient and useful portable fence from 48-inch poultry wire netting. Anything that will make a sufficiently strong stake will hold it up. With an iron bar I make holes about 7 feet apart around the lot where I want my new poultry yard to be. Stakes are driven firmly into these holes. Then a fourpenny nail is driven into the stakes for the wire to hang on.

In hanging the fence, I start at one corner and unroll the netting until I arrive at the starting point. If there is more wire than I need, I leave it on the roll. Then I begin to hang the netting on the nails, which are only partly driven in, stretching the wire as I hang it. Plastering laths I then nail over the netting to the stakes with two or three fourpenny nails, whose heads are allowed to protrude just enough so they can be drawn with a hammer when I want to move the fence again. If one roll of wire is not enough, I overlay a second roll and proceed as described. The unused part is wired or tied with string to prevent it falling down and becoming unrolled.

When the season closes, and I wish to put the poultry in permanent quarters, the nails are drawn, the wire rolled up, the stakes pulled and all laid away for another year. I never cut a roll of netting except for a permanent fence.—S. X. A., in New England Homestead.

## A NOVEL METHOD OF GROWING POTATOES

B. S. Leonard Bastin.

In the gardening world another instance has been found of many most valued discoveries coming to light through chance happenings. This is an entirely new method of growing potatoes for the early markets, one which is so simple and effective that it cannot fail to be universally adopted, and is certainly curious enough to be placed on record. A few years since, on a large private estate in England, a quantity of potatoes had been placed aside in a dark shed, stacked in a heap on the

floor. Not being required for use, the tubers were left in that position for the best part of a year, and it was not until the autumn following that they were examined with the idea of throwing them away, it being concluded that after the long interval they could not be of any use. A few spade-fuls were shoveled into the light, and it was then seen that the tubers had started to do a very remarkable thing. Every specimen was crowded with little potatoes, quite white and about the size of the tip of the little finger. More out of curiosity than anything else, a number of the old tubers were placed on a darkened shelf and left there for a few weeks. At the end of that time it was found that the small tubers had increased very much in size, being as large as walnuts. A number of the finest were gathered and cooked, and were found to be excellent. Indeed they were pronounced by experts to be superior to the ordinary run of new potatoes, in that the consistency of the tuber was firm, not less inclined than usual to waxiness. Soon after the discovery, an exhibit of the novel mode of growing the potatoes was made at the Horticultural Show, London, and this caused a great deal of speculation as to how the new tubers were produced. Latterly a full explanation of the method has come to light, and further experiments have shown that the discovery is one which should rank as of first-class importance in gardening circles. It will doubtless be of interest to outline the chief points in the treatment, which is peculiarly attractive to the country house owner.

Almost any kind of potato usually grown for keeping purposes is well suited for the novel culture. It is better to produce tubers of a good size, and when making the selection the biggest examples should be picked out. Freedom from blemish or disease is of the utmost importance, as any rotten patches on the tubers might easily spread and endanger the whole crop. The potatoes employed must be those which are technically known as "two-year-olds"; that is they are products of the previous season's yield. On this account to get the necessary stock the tubers will have to be selected a season ahead. To those who wish to save trouble it may be mentioned that it is always easy to "buy old" potatoes in the month of July, and these will be ready for starting the following September.

It is necessary to find a perfectly dark place in which the potatoes may be stored. The absence of light is an important feature of the culture, as a very little illumination, if it is regularly experienced, will make the tubers expend their energies in sending out shoots rather than in the budding of small tubers. Very good crops might be produced in a cellar or the corner of a basement; on the other hand, it would be quite a simple matter to fix up a cupboard suitable for the purpose, some rough shelves on which the potatoes may be placed. These should be arranged with a bordering which projects an inch or so above the level of the shelf.

Now obtain a quantity of fine dry mould and spread this evenly over the shelves to the depth of about an inch. The material should be clean and sweet and free from any stones.

The early fall is about the best time to start the culture of the potatoes. Even if the tubers have already been sorted, go through them again, making quite sure that none is in any way diseased. As a precautionary measure, wipe each with a slightly moistened sponge, thus removing the germs of any fungoid growths which are so destructive of vegetable tissue.

If any of the potatoes have started to shoot from the eyes or growing points, the buds must be cut off, care being taken not to bruise the tuber.

Now take each potato separately and place it on the shelf, so that it is half buried in the mould. Do not allow the tubers to touch one another, and settle them all well down into the soil. There is nothing more to be done now save to give an occasional glance at the potatoes to see that none is rotting. After a short while it will be observed that the old tubers are beginning to be covered with tiny white points, which a few days later resolve themselves into little potatoes, increasing very rapidly in size until they are large enough to handle, when the first instalment of the crop is ready for gathering. When all the sizable potatoes have been picked off, the old tubers may be placed in their former position, which they will go on producing. In a few weeks it will be possible to gather another crop, and this will go on through a regular succession of gatherings.

Now and again it will be found that the old potatoes will endeavor to start outgrowths, and these should at once be removed.

The trouble in this direction will not be great if the apartment is really dark, the light only being let in on the few occasions when it is necessary to examine the tubers. Even then it is better, if possible, to make use of an artificial illuminant, as very little daylight seems to excite the tubers to send out shoots. It will be found that the budding off process will go on until there is nothing left of the old potatoes but dry skin. Indeed, it has been stated that the tubers will send off more than their own weight in little potatoes, though how this can be so it does not seem easy to explain.

Up to the present time the only way in which new potatoes out of season could be secured was by the costly and difficult method of forcing the plants in frames. This has never been a satisfactory matter, as many gardeners can bear witness, the crops thus secured not being of particularly good quality or large in amount. Moreover, the season for the forced articles is comparatively restricted. Under the new system it is possible to have a succession of crops of new potatoes from September

until about the time when the outdoor grown supply is available.

As has already been indicated, the chief points about the potatoes produced in the manner described above are that they are of excellent flavor and consistency. Moreover, they have a skin which is so thin that there is no need of scraping or peeling.

Owing to the manner in which they are produced, very little cleaning is required.

For those who are interested in the culinary side of the question, it may be useful to add a word as to the cooking of the potatoes. It is declared to be a desirable feature of the preparing that the little potatoes should be put into cold water, and then kept boiling briskly for about ten minutes. Not more of the potatoes should be gathered than can be used at one time, as they are rather likely to shrivel by keeping.

## IT PAYS TO PAINT FARM BUILDINGS

The prosperity of the farmer is generally reflected in his farm buildings. These can and should be attractive to the eye. It must be confessed, however, that in most cases barns and outbuildings are a blot on the landscape. This is not as it should be. Paint would right matters. Farm buildings neatly painted are a source of pride to their owner. And this extra touch adds substantially to the value of the farm.

All agree that buildings look much better when painted. The question we want answered is "Does it pay?"

It may not pay, directly, to paint our barns. In fact, its preservative effect on ordinary rough siding would scarcely pay for the paint. On new, smooth siding it would pay. Indirectly it does pay, however, no matter what the siding. Well painted buildings add to the value of the farm, a sum far in excess of the cost of a coat of paint.

Let us look at it in this way: Consider two communities in close proximity to each other. They are equal in every respect, save that in one community the buildings are all painted, while in the other they are not. Farms in the former instance will invariably command more money. Prospective buyers cannot but be attracted to such a section. The business man knows the value of attractive surroundings.

There are several brands of ready-mixed paints on the market which are satisfactory. These should be used by those who have had no experience in mixing paints. Those who plan to mix their own paints should heed the following suggestions: Avoid cheap oil. Use good pale-boiled oil even if it costs a few cents a gallon more. If raw oil is used, dryer must be added.

When we have decided to paint, the question arises, "How shall we apply it?" The ordinary method of hand application is familiar to all. In recent years, the spray pump has been recommended as a cheap and efficient means of painting outbuildings. It proves quite satisfactory. The spray covers the surface well, though somewhat unevenly, and it is necessary to brush it if a good job is desired. This brushing is easily accomplished by means of an ordinary whitewash brush to the side of which a long handle has been attached.

The advantages of the pump as a means of painting are that the paint is applied quickly and cheaply. This practice has its disadvantages in that fully one-half more paint is necessary and one does not get the fine gloss possible when the paint is applied by hand and well rubbed in.

Where a pump is to be used for applying the paint, the cheap, cold water paints are probably preferable on account of waste. For purposes of whitewashing, the pump is always ahead of the brush.

When selecting a color it is well to remember that red will look well longer than any other shade. A coat of paint every eight or ten years will keep the buildings looking well.—Farm & Dairy.

## CONCRETE TANKS

Not only on the farm, but in the creamery as well, there are indisputable advantages in a water tank which is both easily cleaned and durable. In both these respects, and in many more concrete tanks seem to fill the bill perfectly. A bulletin has been issued as No. 23 by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., which fully describes the uses of concrete tanks and gives full details for their construction. The advantages of concrete for tank construction are summarized as follows in the bulletin:

Materials necessary for construction are easily obtained.

Concrete tanks are easily built.

They can be built anywhere.

They need no repairs.

They will not rot and are practically everlasting.

They do not dry out if left unfilled.

They do not crack owing to extreme changes of temperature.

They will fit any space desired.

They are vermin-proof.

They are sanitary.

They are artistic.

There are many breeds and all have their merits. He has the best breed who gives it the best care and aims to secure the most good out of it. Feed, in this particular, has a great deal to do with success.

The poultry house should be frequently cleaned. The dropping boards should be sanitary and the hay or straw used to line the nests should be frequently changed.



# The Proposed Vancouver Island Provincial Park

The accompanying map shows the location of the proposed Provincial Park at Buttles Lake, Vancouver Island. As will be seen, it is a right-angled triangle, having the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway grant as its hypotenuse. The base of the triangle is about 24 miles long, and it begins at the 100-mile post on the line of the E. & N. grant. This post is 100 miles from Muir Creek, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The base line extends due west, and the perpendicular, which is about 28 miles long, joins the hypotenuse at Crown Mountain. The contained area is therefore about 430 acres, a large part of it consisting of high mountains and a very considerable area being taken up by Buttles Lake and smaller bodies of water.

Buttles Lake is about 20 miles long and does not much exceed a mile in width at any place. As will be seen from the map, it lies nearly north and south. It is the source of the

the mountains (east branch of Bear River) rising from our camp, accompanied by Tomo and two Indians. At about 4,000 feet we came to snow, this continued in various depths until we arrived at the summit, an altitude of over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It took us six hours and a half to ascend. We had fair travelling but very steep. We travelled over about a mile of snow. The snow lies in very large fields—miles in length—and in places about 100 feet deep. From the summit I got a good view in the direction of Comox; and in what I should judge to be the centre of the Island I saw a very large body of water, I should suppose, 20 miles long. It is either a chain of lakes, or else one large lake with islands in it. I took its bearings and forward a rough sketch. This is the only view I could obtain on account of the enormous high mountains rising on all sides. I saw several large glaciers in the deep gulches below me. There

Leaving Friendly Cove (Nootka) we paddled up Muchalat Arm, till a journey of eight miles brought us to the mouth of East River. Entering this stream we had to take to poling the craft along till four miles up we came to a stiff rapid, which the Indian refused to negotiate, so here we left the water and took to the shore.

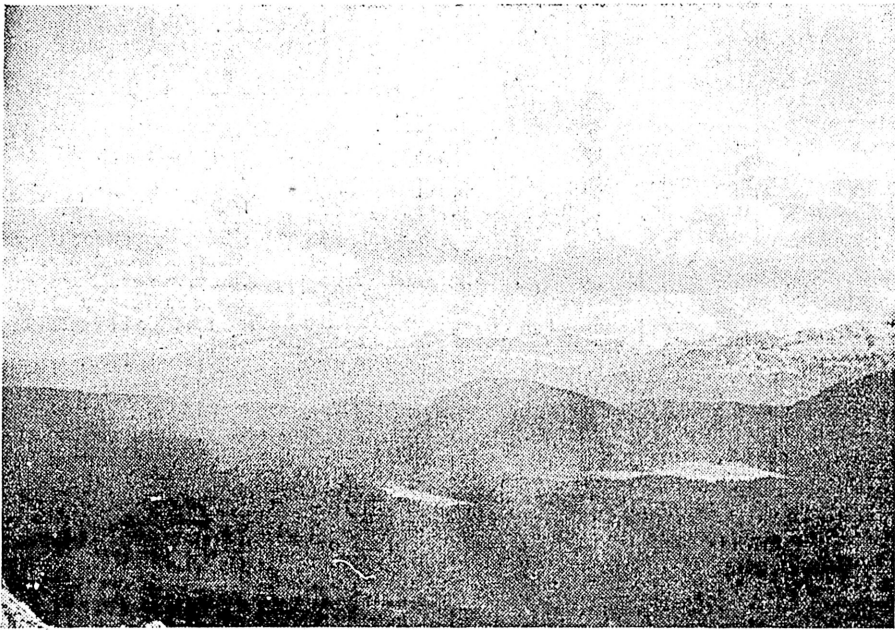
The scenery of the arm and the river is extremely wild and beautiful, the sides very steep and almost wholly rock. Ducks were plentiful and deer stood on the benches of sand quite unconcerned as we passed by.

No sooner had we landed than we had to tackle a canon some four miles long and the going was hard, sometimes reduced to crawling on hands and knees, but the river was coming from the right direction, and we were going to stick to it, come what may. Here, after breaking out of the main canon, we came upon hemlock in abundance, with a few fir and cedar, but what made us cautious was the Devil's Club, of which there were acres, and running up to twice a man's height. To get mixed up in a fight with that sort of giant is always to come out with the worst of it. We were mounting up steadily till working round a bend we came to a fine waterfall of some 400 feet; this meant that we must reach the top by an almost precipitous ascent, not so easy a matter with a pack to throw you off your equilibrium. We were now up 4,000 feet, and found Alaska cedar; but the trees commenced to look stunted and as if they had weathered many a tempest. Still following the water, we came to a beautiful lake a good half mile long by a quarter broad, nestled peacefully that day amongst the hills; then upward again, and another lake appeared, longer and broader than the first one, with a magnificent rock dam holding the waters back, allowing in the summer season only a moderate outflow. But we could well imagine what that rush of waters would be in the full season of rain. We were by now very close to the snow line, and looking ahead we saw a towering mountain, split into two peaks with what we judged to be a level space between. The main river that fed the lake here flowed in from the north, so we decided to tackle the climb straight ahead. Clinging to rocks and roots and brush, using the snow beds, skirting forbidding juts and straining every muscle, we reached at last the level land to find ourselves in a wonderful amphitheatre of granite rock, the shelving sides carrying acres of snow and in the bottom of the huge circle a sheet of water solidly frozen for some inches, but having one way out, and that on the north, by a waterfall far surpassing for height anything of the kind elsewhere on the Island. We had wisely not clung to the river, for the chasm down which that waterfall leaped to it was narrow and terribly steep. Here we stood at the river's supreme source, and were as specks in the mighty circle. Standing on its edge, we counted seven rugged, towering peaks, sentinels along the ocean shore, to the north three others keeping watch over Gold river and vying with Conuma Peak and Tahsis mountain for height and comeliness. We had been three days out and were up by aneroid 5,500 feet. We slept that night in the great amphitheatre with the snow for a bed, and hoped to have earned a right now to a little down grade.

By 5 a.m. we were astir and crossed the circular basin to behold a glorious landscape. Everywhere was snow. It was as if it were a winter's morn with the sun shining brightly in the clearest and bluest of skies. Below us we could see two lakes, whose waters we could follow till they joined to form Mosquito river, which ran north for many miles; then we could

rive at the spot where the waters of the two lakes meet we found a most picturesque sheet of water, which possessed no outlet. Puzzled at this, we still kept on our way down-grade, and half a mile's traveling brought us to where the river came oozing up in half a dozen spots. Despite our efforts to keep on the valley's side rather than its bottom, we were forced into the latter, for the sides were rock, and numerous waterfalls came pouring down, adding their quota to the river. The rocky sides ending, we saw that snowslides had cleared away hundreds of acres of timber, leaving alder bush to fill its place. Along this stream we found much marble, and birds flew hither and thither, very small but of a brilliant golden plumage. Our going was slow; there were short rests and long hauls, ascending and then descending, often wading in the river as the easiest path of all, sometimes felling trees by which to reach a better line of advance, only ceasing

trees, we soon had them in the water, and held them together by two cross-pieces dovetailed in. Putting our packs thereon, we pushed the flimsy thing out into the deep and leaped on, sinking at once above our ankles, for we were all three long and well limbered fellows. For poles or oars we had young trees, and thus we made our way over Buttles Lake. There was plenty of excitement, especially when the wind sprung up, as it does on these lakes, without any warning. Our first object was the foot of the lake, where Campbell river pours out. Towards that foot a sharp promontory juts out into the water, which causes the outlet to take the shape of a funnel. Despite the sea our craft reached port. The days that followed were days of excitement, as we made our way down the river to meet our supplies, but they, being outside of the Provincial Park, are no real part of this story. Back we arrived at the lake and took in all that was to



Albert Edward Range from Top of Mount Washington

Campbell River, which has its outlet on the east coast of the Island just north of the E. & N. tract. The Campbell is the largest river on the Island, being about 80 miles long from the source of the most southerly feeder of Buttles Lake. There are falls near the mouth of the river, which impede the passage of salmon. If a fish ladder were provided, Buttles Lake and the other lakes and the many streams in the Campbell River system would be the finest spawning grounds on the Coast.

The height of the mountains is known only approximately, although some of them have been tested with an aneroid barometer. It is thought that some peaks to the west of Buttles Lake reach an altitude of 8,000 feet, and that the peaks of the Albert Edward Range, of which we present two pictures, reach altitudes varying from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The views of Albert Edward Range were taken from Mount Washington, which is shown on the map eastward of the Park. The height of this summit is 5,410 feet, and, as will be seen, it was clear of snow when the photograph was taken in August, whereas the peaks of the Albert Edward Range were snow-clad. This indicates that the latter are very considerably higher than the former.

We reproduce from the Colonist Mr. Buttle's report to the government of his observation of the lake which bears his name. We also give a very graphic description of a trip to the lake made by Rev. W. W. Bolton. Mr. Bolton went in from Muchalat Arm, on the west Coast of the Island, and took a course nearly due east until he reached the lake. He then went down to the foot of the lake and descended Campbell River for some distance, when he retraced his route to the lake, which he explored, and then visited the Central Crags, as he named them, which lie to the south of the lake. Thence he went to Great Central Lake and out to civilization at Alberni.

At present Buttles Lake is not easily reached; but the best route is probably from Alberni. The road to Great Central Lake is a good one, and with a boat the head of that body of water can be reached. From this point to Buttles Lake the distance is about 14 miles. We do not think there is any trail connecting the two lakes. Mr. Bolton's description of his course from Muchalat Arm does not encourage the belief that he selected a very easy route. The Campbell River route is not a difficult one. The Fraser River Mills Company is constructing a logging road from a point on the west coast in the neighborhood of Comox, and it is possible that this line may afford a route to the Park.

Extract from Mr. John Buttle's report on his exploring expedition to Bear River, in search of new gold diggings, published in the Colonist, August 11th, 1865.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary: "I have the gratification to report for the information of His Excellency that gold has been found in payable quantities on the left fork of Bear River, Bedwell Sound.

"The distance travelled up this river was nearly twenty (20) miles.

"On the 2nd of August I ascended one of

are several mountains about here that must be at least 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. There appears much more snow here than upon the Cascade or Rocky Mountains in the same latitude or in the same altitude.

"(Signed) J. BUTTLE,  
"Commander of Exploring Expedition."

## A SUMMER TRIP THROUGH THE PROVINCIAL PARK

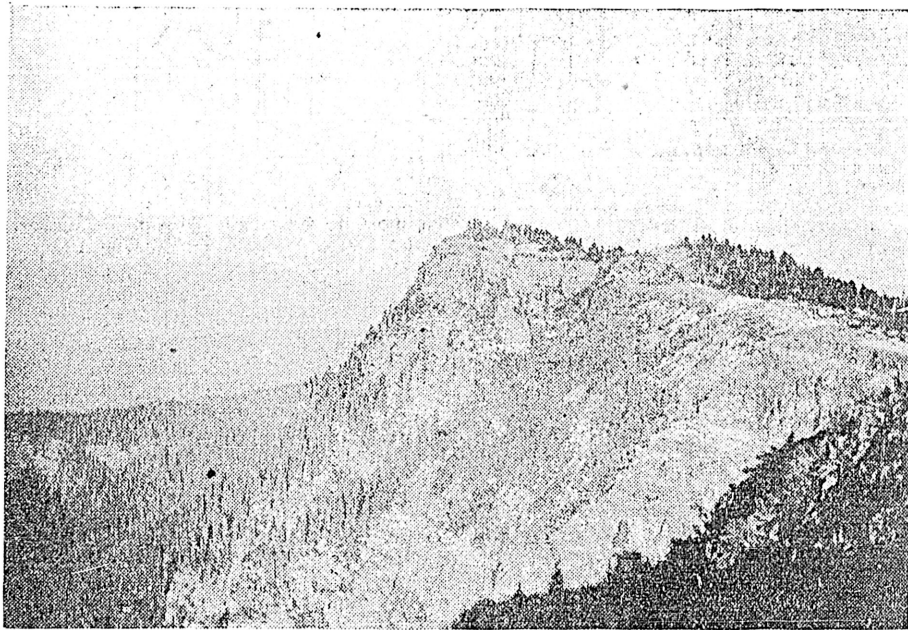
By W. W. Bolton

### Nootka Sound to Buttles Lake

There were three of us. One (Jones) is dead; the other (Garver) has drifted where I know not; I am left—the only witness of the story I am asked to relate.

We had travelled hard for nine days, our feet were weary but our hearts were strong, so merrily we still trudged on through the deep forest; through raging streams and valleys of fern, over the mountains, over the snow! Ahead lay our goal—"Buttles Lake"—and we had conquered where men had said we would fail.

At Nootka Sound, forty miles away, we had said farewell to the rest of our party, who, fore-

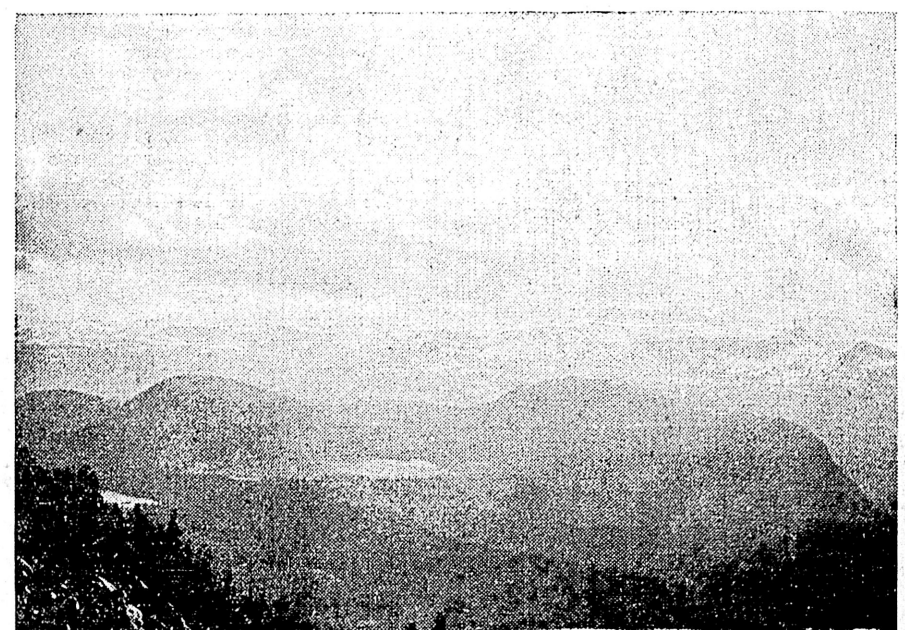


Top of Mount Washington

seeing the danger of so large a band attempting to force its way through the Unknown, had wisely decided to go round to Alberni by water and meet us at the head of Great Central Lake. Then, with packs on our backs and rifle and axe in hand, we plunged into the Island once again, where no Indian would come despite lavish inducements of pay, and from whence they assured us the Great Spirit would never permit us to return. For the Coast Indian is deadly afraid of the interior. He will venture but a few miles in at the furthest, and ever has his canoe handy in case of need,

see it turning to the east, where the foot of Buttles lake was supposed by us to lie. But the lake itself we could not see. Crown mountain was not to be seen from our airy perch, for a mighty range between shut the further district out. Everywhere we looked were snow-capped mountains, and away off to the southeast we could see those "Central Crags" which we were in due course to tackle, and beyond which lay "Great Central" and our trysting place.

Down the snow we went, and were not over-careful as to the order of our going. Ar-



Another View of Albert Edward Range from Top of Mount Washington

when the sun was nigh to setting and camp must be made for the night.

At last we broke away from the river when we saw it winding round a mountain's base, and made up our minds to climb that height, see what could be seen from its summit, and then meet the river on the farther side. It was slippery work, for the ground was very dry and the snow tore away from the rocks. We literally hauled ourselves up hand over hand, clinging to brush and any jutting rock or stone. But the summit rewarded us. Again the endless mountains, but now Crown mountain was in view, and over to the east we could see peeping through the heavy timber a tiny piece of water, a part of Buttles Lake. If it was difficult to get up, it was still more difficult to get down. A slip meant a drop at any time big enough and far enough to knock one's life out, and even a broken leg meant death. So root by root and rock by rock we lowered ourselves down, each man choosing his own path, but the bottom of that mountain seemed as if it would never come, and as night was coming on, we camped in a tiny space by the side of a torrent, and left the reaching of the lake for the morrow. By noon that day we were there. Breaking through the trees and undergrowth to meet once again our companion of days, "Mosquito River," we pushed on to where, after passing through a deep canyon, it pours itself quietly at last into the waters of Buttles Lake. There lay the lake, still as glass, and as if to welcome us there rang out the laugh of the loon, a laugh so human, that had we not become familiar with it by experience of every large lake we had come to from the north of the Island to our present one, we should have taken it that some merry band of campers were close by. We had struck the lake some three miles from its foot, at one of the few spots of level land with fairly open timber that it possesses, but evidently all under water when waters of river and lake are high. On our side of the lake there were no means of progress by the shore, for there was no shore after leaving our green sward. Mountains of rock run down sheer into the water. So we rested whilst we cogitated what had best be done. This was the ninth day from Nootka. We had covered a little over 40 miles, practically fighting the whole distance, but never a scratch on us, and in condition "hard as nails."

### Buttles Lake

And as we rested we gazed. With the restless spirit of the voyager we had no sooner reached one goal than we looked ahead for the next. We were to spend a week about the lake and its environs, but still we badly wanted to have a good look at that next goal. There it lay, there was no mistaking it, across the lake down at its southern end towered those majestic heights, leaving even Crown mountain in the shade, gleaming with snow and touched with blocks of an emerald hue, frowning down upon us as much as to say, "We are here, all ready for you; tackle us if you dare!" We would, all in good time, but the lake was to be our home for a time. But how to navigate its waters! There was but one solution, that which we had used on other lakes up north—a raft. After a rest we went at once to work with our axes. We had neither rope nor nails, but selecting half a dozen fair-sized

be seen before starting for those frowning heights.

I should judge Buttles Lake to be less in length than Great Central, which to my mind is the longest of all the Island lakes. It is probably 25 miles long and keeps a straight course till near the head and the foot, when it bends slightly from its general lay of north and south. It's trout are numerous and excellent, as we soon found out. Its scenic beauty is of a very high order. Although the mountains in general round about it do not carry heavy timber, save towards its foot, the bare rock is picturesque, being of a deep reddish color. On either side there are valleys every few miles, each with its moderate stream. Lying out on its waters we seemed to be in the hollow of some mighty hand, only one way out of it and that towards the east, and all around the fingers running up into giant peaks with the tallest and most formidable at the head. This as a background, with lower ranges all around between us and them. There are no islands in it, save three small rocks, the largest of which is not fifty yards long. As to width, it varies greatly, but I should judge that it is under one mile at its broadest part.

And as, after our week's dwelling in the very heart itself of the Provincial Park, we made our way toward the head, from which a view is given looking down the lake that would entrance any artistic mind, we could not help regretting that we had to leave it.

I had now seen everything in the Island that was worth seeing, from Alberni to Victoria in the south; from Buttles Lake to Cape Commerell in the north; there remained but those great crags to be covered between Buttles Lake and Alberni, and I had joined the link; and the very last was the best of all.

With a long look down the lake, we faced ahead. Though it was now August, we could see nothing green up there. A beautiful white mantel, gleaming and shining, covered those crags from summit to well nigh base, and as we drew near we could hear the veritable boom of cannons as huge masses of snow, becoming detached, slid, then rushed, then took a mighty jump, to be swallowed up in the great valleys beneath. Those patches of green that we had noted, we could now see were glaciers. "Mountains," in the ordinary use of the word, that group cannot be called. They run up into the sky in every imaginable form. They are broken at the top, each one with a different contour. The only word that we could think of as giving a correct description was "crags," and they crown with a cluster of glory the central point of the Island.

### "Central Crags"

We strapped on our packs and began the ascent. A river faced us, and we had to decide whether we would follow up its valley or climb at once to the top of the ridge, paralleling the stream till some other guide turned up. We chose the latter, and we did well, for a further day's work brought us to where that river started. Had we followed up the valley we should have been trapped, for a glacier blocked the way ahead and precipices hemmed in the water on either side. For the first day's going the timber was open and the moss held



well, but it was up all the time. Then we struck a dry watercourse, up which we clambered a full thousand feet, noticing an abundance of grey marble cropping out, and quantities of a small, white diamond-shaped flower.

Just before sunset on the second day we gained the top of the lower ridge, 4,500 feet. Nothing but snow and a few stunted trees. But we could see now how to reach those crags. They stood before us in a crescent like a quarter moon, and the chief amongst them rose a pyramid into the sky. Our ridge took a turn south and ran straight up amongst them. Glaciers were on every side and streams tearing down and off to disappear round some far off point. Every crevice was full of snow; with here and there immense fissures. If those lay across our path we should be nonplussed.

After a night's shelter under a balsam tree we made straight for the Central Peak, and

waters of the Gulf, and back again of this the towering mountains of the Coast Range; to the north, Buttle Lake, plainly visible, lying nestled among the hills, and the everlasting ranges piled up as far as the eye can see; then to the south, Alberni Canal winding its sinuous way up from Barkley Sound, with Great Central Lake lying seemingly at one's feet; on every side streams pouring down, and deep forests of fir crowding every valley—the range of vision, if placed in square miles, must be prodigious, and cover practically the larger part of the Island.

Back to where we had made our morning start we slowly went, and as if nature would show us that she forgave the white man's daring, as we sat at lunch in those hitherto forbidden heights, round the spur of the crag came a deer, then another, yet another, till seven of them walked in stately single file

stant battle with underbrush we kept at till near the setting of the sun. We were going to sleep at Great Central Lake come what may. Not a sound escaped us; but the breaking of twigs and the slashing of Devil's Club kept merrily on till suddenly we heard a loon's laugh, and pushing our way through the last remaining brush, we came out to the lake, striking it squarely at the head and almost falling on the top of our friends, who had been waiting there for many days.

We calculated it was 15 miles between the lakes, but a full 20 miles as we had had to make it. We had crossed from Nootka Sound to Great Central Lake, and had tramped clear through the heart of the Island, unconsciously through that portion which a wise and far-seeing government was in future years to set aside for all generations to come as the parkland and the pleasure ground of the province.

building a battleship of the "Dreadnought" type.

#### ON GOING LIGHT BUT RIGHT

We go to the woods to "smooth it" and make life peaceful and recuperative and to avoid the unpleasant experiences of the town and cities. The world's workers who find their hearts turn with longing to the calm and joy of Nature need pleasant days and nights that are peaceful and free from disturbance and discomfort. They cannot afford to be tormented with insects, or kept awake all night by cold or damp, and the proper course is to sensibly prepare for the right arrangements with forethought and care so that all may be convenient.

The tired city man cannot afford to exhaust his strength by long journeys and por-

od, separated from us by uncounted hundreds of thousands of years, which we may conveniently designate as late miocene or early pliocene, were substantially equal in brain development. But in one case increase in bulk seems to have induced lethargy and atrophy of brain power, while in the other case brain and body have both grown. At any rate the elephant is now one of the wisest, and the rhinoceros one of the stupidest of big mammals. In consequence the elephant outlasts the rhino, although he is the largest, carries infinitely more valuable spoils, and is far more eagerly and persistently hunted. Both animals wandered freely over the open country of East Africa thirty years ago. But the elephant learns by experience infinitely more readily than the rhinoceros. The former no longer lies in the open plains, and now even crosses them if possible at night. But those rhinoceroses which formerly dwelt in the plains for the most part continue to dwell there until killed out. Not the most foolish elephant would under similar conditions behave as the rhinos that we studied and hunted by Wilimakiu and in the Satik behaved. No elephant, in regions which have been hunted, would habitually spend its days lying or standing in the open plain; nor would it, in such places, repeatedly, and in fact uniformly, permit men to walk boldly up to it without heeding them until in its immediate neighborhood.—From "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt, in June Scribner.

#### STERILIZATION BY LIGHT

Milk is now being sterilized in Paris by submitting it to the action of ultra-violet rays, thus avoiding the use of heat or treatment by the chemical antiseptic substances. It has long been known that light without heat can destroy micro-organisms, and in 1893 it was proved that from the ultra-violet part of the spectrum there proceeded rays that had a bactericidal effect. It was further shown that glass stopped these rays, which, however, passed easily through quartz.

It has taken over seven years to turn this knowledge to general use; but now in Paris an apparatus has been made by which ultra-violet rays, through quartz, sterilize 132 gallons of water an hour.

After much trouble the sterilizing of milk has been successfully accomplished, although its opaqueness was at first a difficulty.—London Mail.

#### DOGS OF OTHER TIMES

Swiss naturalists have recently presented to the Helvetic Society of Natural Science the results of their studies of the remains of dogs found among the ancient lake dwellings of Switzerland, the earliest of which date from the Age of Stone. It has been found that three different races of dogs existed there at that time, one of which resembled the Siberian sledge dog. Later, when the Age of Bronze dawned upon the Alps, two new species appeared, one being a shepherd dog and the other a hunting dog. All of these dogs were of northern origin, the canine types of the Mediterranean lands not having crossed the Alps.—Philadelphia Record.

#### THE CHICKEN OBJECTED

There was a chicken to be killed for the Sunday dinner at the Harrison's; but Mr. Harrison, who was a nervous man, did not like to wring its neck, nor would he sever its head with an axe.

"I have it!" he finally decided. "I'll shoot it!"

So armed with his trusty gun, he took the chicken to the wood shed.

Little Jimmie, anxious to be in at the death, followed. But for long they did not return, and little Jimmie's mother began to get anxious.

"Jimmie," she called out, "hasn't your father killed that chicken yet?"

"No!" called back Jimmie. "It won't get in the way!"

#### LAMB OUT OF SEASON

The pretty young wife was reading Thomas Hardy's romance of "Far from the Madding Crowd," and had reached that part in which Gabriel Oak discovers the sheep have run over the edge of a precipice, most of them to their deaths.

"What fools sheep are!" she said.

"Yes, lamb," the husband replied abstractedly.

Then he wondered why she rushed out of the room, closing the door in an ungentle manner.

Discretion is a beautiful thing, and here is a story about an Irish tailor who had a heap of it.

One morning Mrs. Murphy, a customer, came into the shop and found him busy with pencil and paper. She asked him what he was doing.

"O'm makin' a list av the min in this town who Oi kin lick."

"Hev yez got Murphy's name down?" asked she.

"Murphy heads me list."

Home flew Mrs. Murphy, and broke the news to her man. He was in the tailor's shop in a jiffy.

"Me woman tells me that ye're after making a memorial tablet uv the min that yez can lick, and that ye've got me at the head of it. Is that true?"

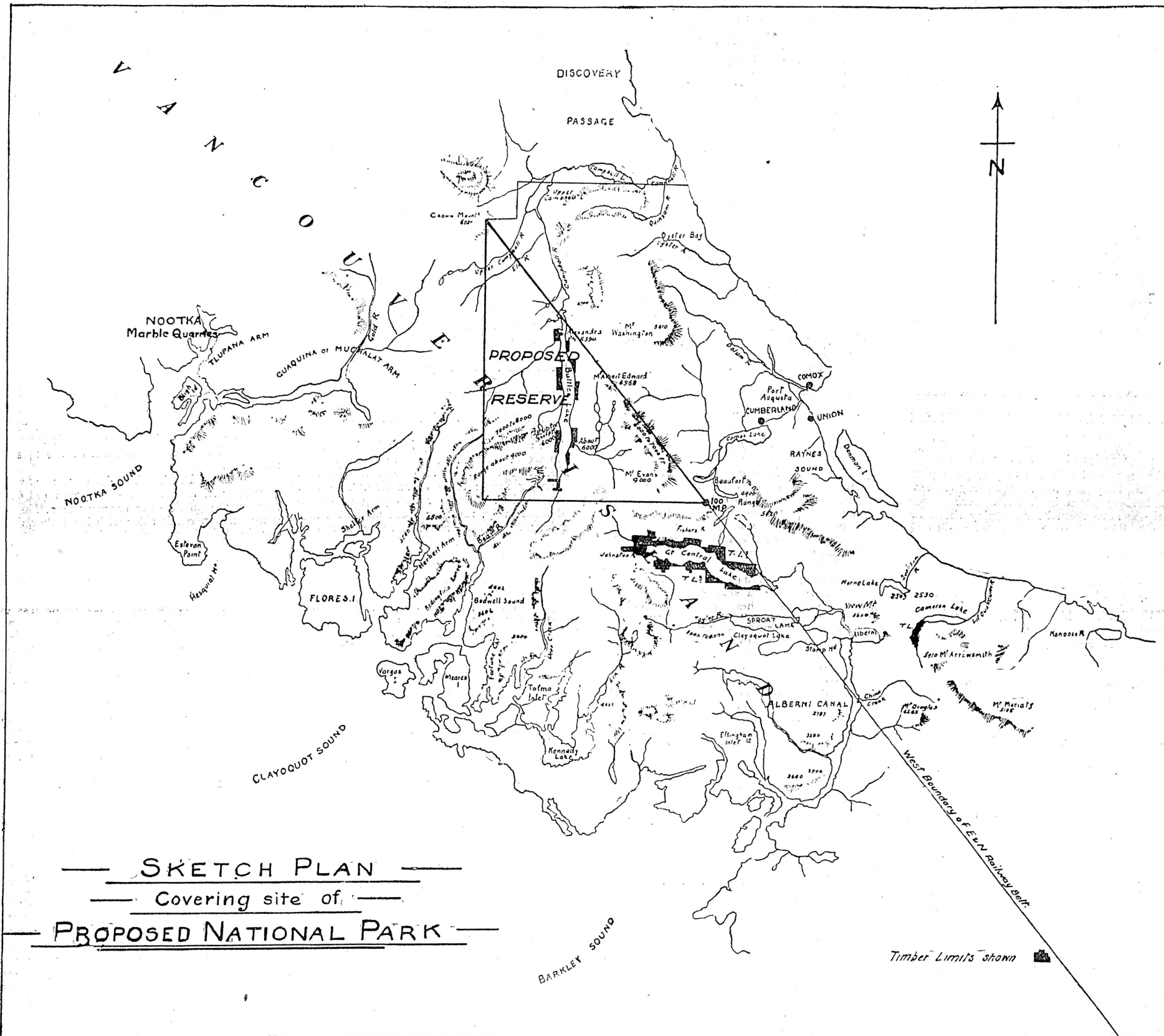
"Shure and it's true. What of it?" said the tailor.

"Ye good-for-nothing little grasshopper. I could commit suicide of yez with me little finger. I could wipe up the flure wid yez wid me hands tied behind me."

"Are ye sure of that?" asked the tailor.

"Shure? I'm shure about it."

"Well, then," said the tailor, "if ye're shure of it I'll scratch ye off the list."



were right beneath it by midday, when a most unwelcome visitor appeared. A fog came rolling up, and in a few minutes we were shut in as completely as if in prison walls.

We could not see a dozen yards ahead, and to advance where we did not know the ground was madness. So we made the best of it, hollering out a camp in the snow waited for the morrow. But what a night was that! There up thousands of feet on the top of the centre of the Island, darkness and fog all round, all still as death, until ever and again there would be a mighty roar and crash as an avalanche went tearing down to the valleys beneath. But tired men do not worry. All the next day we were prisoners and could not move from our vantage ground. Our only hope was a north wind, which came as narkness set in again; and the next morning the sky was clear. Starting out early we had a stiff climb and the most difficult of the whole trip. But we were going to reach the top of that beautiful crag, the king of them all, and at last on its summit we stood. And what a view! I cannot attempt to at all adequately describe it. Of all the magnificent bird's-eye views I have had from the mountain tops of the Island this was the peerless one. Given a summit 7,500 feet up, a cloudless sky and Vancouver Island beneath you, what indeed should not be seen! Standing on the bare head of the king, with snow of illimitable depth all round me, I saw glaciers gleaming on every side; away to the west the waters of the Pacific lying like a sea of glass, steamers ploughing their graceful way along; away to the east a mass of mountains of lesser height in exquisitely utter lack of symmetry till a tiny glittering line of silver told of the

straight towards us. They drew up in solid front not fifty paces off, looked long and hard, then in solemn fashion turned and disappeared slowly whence they came. And they were not our only visitors, for a covey of ptarmigan, white as the snow itself, flew towards us from an opposite height. They also had no fear and strutted about us unconcernedly.

Then began the last leg of the journey. It had taken us two days to get up; one day had been lost by fog; in the afternoon of the fourth day we started down, and on the evening of the fifth day we met our friends.

But that descent was no mere trifle. The lake was some 10 miles off and there looked to be a good many ups and downs between it and ourselves. At a great distance below we could see a lake of ice, and below that, a small sheet of open water. It took some hours to reach the first, and at last the only way left us was by a half-mile snowslide held tightly on both sides by steep rocks. We made the slowest time on record working our way down it, though several times it was all we could do staving off a meteoric slide. We crossed the ice, then dropped again to the second basin of water. This drained off too much to the east, so we climbed up the further side and found a specially steep gulch, in the bottom of which there was the most intense green covering, clear of heavy trees and fern. Down to it we went, this time hand over hand, and turned in for the night in a lovely glen, on real grass, with a rivulet running almost at our feet.

An early start and a clamber up the other side and then all day on one long down grade. But not a straight course by any means. Water courses and ravines, felling of trees and a con-

#### ASTRONOMICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Continued from Page Two

when compared with what was obtained by the instrument at the Yerkes Observatory. Seen by the naked eye, this great nebula appears only as an indistinct hazy spot among the stars. The greatest visual telescope, in existence fails utterly to reveal the amazing spiral structure so brilliantly shown in the photograph.

Judging from the results obtained with the two-foot instrument, Prof. Ritchey estimates that an eight-foot reflector, if used in a climate where there are suitable atmospheric conditions, would photograph stars which are fifty times fainter than the faintest stars which can be seen with the largest modern refractors. "This means," says Prof. Ritchey, "that such a reflector would enable us to penetrate seven times farther into space than can now be done with the greatest visual telescopes, and therefore that such an instrument would reveal to us a universe seven times seven—more than three hundred—times greater than the universe which is revealed by the most powerful modern refractors. . . . I know of no opportunity which has ever been presented in the entire history of astronomy greater than that which now awaits us in the construction of a large modern reflector and its use in astronomical photography."

It is estimated that the cost of such an instrument as Prof. Ritchey advocates—that is, one of eight-foot aperture, and embodying the latest developments in optics and mechanics—would be about one-thirtieth that of

tages and heavy loads. If you take the consensus of the majority of those who go to the woods each summer you will doubtless find that most of them have gone to the favored ground with too much impedimenta and duffle, and probably have used boats twice as heavy as were needed, and brought all sorts of paraphernalia and tackle, most of which is quite superfluous and needless. I have known many men who started into the blessed woods with a load fit only for a pack mule, and, of course, the wise man knows that this is how not to do it. Go light—the lighter the better. You are going for the simple life, not the toil of the mill and the factory, nor any exertion that amounts to labor. Of course, if there be a permanent camp easily reached by wagon or boat, extreme lightness of baggage is not so important, but even then it is best not to accumulate lots of stuff that is likely to be of more weight than worth, only to leave it behind you when you come out.—Recreation.

#### THE ELEPHANT IS ONE OF THE WISEST OF ANIMALS

The elephant is unique among the beasts of great bulk in the fact that his growth in size has been accompanied by growth in brain power. With other beasts growth in bulk of body has not been accompanied by similar growth of mind. Indeed sometimes there seems to have been mental retrogression. The rhinoceros, in several different forms, is found in the same regions as the elephant, and in one of its forms it is in point of size second only to the elephant among terrestrial animals. Seemingly the ancestors of the two creatures, in that peri-



# THE LURE OF THE SAWDUST

(By Elmer C. Adams, in Boston Transcript)

The public compounds its opinion of circuses and circus people from two sources, one of which is wholly impertinent and the other partial. To the tired, soda-besotted crowd on the Huntington avenue viaduct, waiting since three o'clock in the morning, arrives the "flying section," first train of three about noon. Their cargoes are tents, poles and horses; and, perched on top, with less apparent design than the smallest stick of wood in the stable wagon, swarms of men, out at seat and toe, wearing khaki shirts and slouch hats, smoking, chewing and occasionally indulging in unministerial English: "It's a wild, bloody life," says one of them. "Yuh get no rest at all. And in them bunks, if you've got any money or vallybles, you've got to tie it around your neck or arm or leg, and then maybe it's switched before mornin'." The pay ain't nothin'. Twenty bucks a month. You get good chewings, that's the best thing about it." And after this the gazers go home, fixed in the belief that circus life in every department is wild and bloody, and presents no attractions but twenty bucks a month and good "chewings." Whereas, the aristocrats of the profession are yet beauty-napping in their Pullman coaches, in the town where they stood the night before.

## The Personal Side of a Circus

The second opinion is unlike in import to this, but like it in falsity. It is held uniformly by the youthful, and sometimes by the elderly, who are so well cared for in reserved grandstand seats that they never join the early mob to view the show in undress. The tents are up, the electric lights flashing, the band clashing, and the "grand entrance" stamping at the door when they spread their programmes and focus their opera glasses. Hence in their recollections the circus is an aggregation of half-human, half-spider (or half angel) creatures, in tights, spangles and motley. But, in truth, the bareback riders are men, and the sons of men; who, behind the scenes, and amongst the initiate, make no bones of confessing to all the commonplaces of mortality.

In fact only habits of conduct far removed from "wildness and bloodiness" on the one hand, and from spangled spirituality on the other, could pass safely under the stiff regimen of circus management. All is order in the big top, and in all the tents adjacent thereto. For at the stage entrance stands an erect soldierly man, uniformed in yellow for the afternoon performance, in white for the evening; and he carries a little whip which is never used, but an eye which never rests. No star of whatever degree is permitted in the three-ring tent until the instant when the red flap is raised and the signal sounds for his stunt to come on. And then, if he, creeps tardily forth, in poor fettle and make-up, he is docked at the estimate of the manager. And for drunkenness or misconduct, interfering with a performance or not, your poor, sad-mouthed, goose-footed clown is liable to instant discharge, or a fine from \$5 to \$20.

## How the "Artistes" Got Their Start

Wherefore, from the stage entrance, order extends into the daily life of this strange stage folk. That you find them possessing properties of their own, and assigned places in the dressing tents, is all on the ticket. But even to the imaginative it is something of a conversion to meet the stars in company with their families and friends, to learn their anxiety to get on, to be heard from, to get a raise, to lay up enough money to marry on, or to break away over Sunday in order to visit one's girl in a near-by city. The indistinct personage, for example, who lays aside his own character to carry the head end of the bull in the Spanish bull fight, and who, after the fatal blow of Toreador, still walks out under the head and fore quarters with amazing equilibrium, confesses as follows: "I feel like a stick today. Didn't sleep hardly any last night or the night before, stopped off in Worcester. My girl lives there, I wish we'd stand in Boston all summer. But as it is we don't get far away and I can go back there every week for a month."

But who is Desperado, what is he that all the boys commend him? A muscular athlete, he appears after the last standing bareback race, springs up a swinging ladder, and balances on a little platform at the topmost peak of the tent. The crowds are tumbling from their seats to surge into the menagerie, and the climber, inconspicuous after the gasping excitement of the race, is mistaken for a mere trapeze man, or perhaps a workman. But not so. This is display No. 19. "And here's the climax of the show. The culminating and amazing acme of transcendent and terrific thrilldom. The original and only Desperado." He is seen carefully setting his feet; he wriggles and gesticulates; and after due suspense he dives, headlong to the ground, alighting on his chest on an inclined platform.

## A Quiet German Daredevil

Ernest Desperado, shorn of his costume and stunt, is a German, twenty-eight years old, born in Koenigsburg, Prussia, who wears a derby, speaks broken English, and imports his cigarettes. He has lived in circuses since his tenth year, as tumbler, acrobat and trapeze artist. But this is his third year in America, and with Barnum. He is married since six months to Martha Desperado of Hamburg, twenty-two years old, whom he knew as a girl. And she revolves with only slightly less jeopardy on the flying trapeze near the place

of her husband's "exclusive novelty." Desperado caught the suggestion for his act from the familiar loop-the-loop act. His leap in Madison square is eighty feet, and preferable at that, for in a tent the wind puts his judgment at fault, and the rain dampens his slide, multiplying the chances of injury. He is a square-headed, rather pleasant-looking person, not at all bloodthirsty. Yet he takes considerable professional pride in the fact that in an attempt to crib his act before he could put it on (during six weeks of secret practice), a man was killed in Paris and one in Berlin. He believes, however, that these mishaps are to thank for his still remaining the "original and only."

## The Modest Master of Elephants

In the central ring, one of the most thrilling acts is that of the elephant master, a slim figure in blue uniform and helmet; he drills his "latest and most wonderful herd of performing elephants" in "displays of scarcely believable animal intelligence." They play upon horns, lift him in their trunks, and build a pyramid of incalculable tons' weight above his prostrate body. This is Harry J. Mooney. After the act he retires to the animal tent. In plain civilian's clothes, with a derby hung low over his eyes, he sits on the tongue of the giraffe wagon all unknown and unnoticed, while the crowds that an hour before paid equal applause to him and his pets, now wax familiar with the latter, filling—or rather, tickling—their mouths with peanuts. This man is an English subject, Australian by birth. His professional career covers only eighteen years, the first half of his life having been spent as a plasterer. He does not remember how or why he switched to the more romantic business—since his family were and always had been tradesmen and stay-at-homes

—except that he discovered a knack for it, and coveted the compensation and the fame. He is not afraid of being hurt, because his "Babe," (a "great girl," mother of the first elephant born in America) and all her partners are so mortally afraid of hurting him. If one feels its foot descending on him, it eases off the weight, and the result is less disastrous than that from a man's footfall. He treats his colossal children like human babies in a kindergarten—with the same mixture of leading kindness, suggestion and force. Mr. Mooney would not exchange his profession for any other, for although the hours are long and hard, the openness and exhilaration of the life has no counterpart outside the circus. His wife, not being a show woman and inured to the hardship of the road, lives at Bridgeport, Conn., the winter quarters.

## A Tight-Rope Dancer's Lineage

Later on, this centre ring is honored by a feat of a different kind. A smallish woman, in skirts that flutter and sparkle, mounts a slack wire without pole, parasol, or other balancing aid, and swings and dances more composedly than the commoner would in a lawn chair. This is La Belle Victoria Cardona, Premier Alhambrista Mexicana. She was born in Mexico eighteen years ago. She is a real circus princess, of a royal line. Her grandfather's great-grandfather owned a circus, and so have all the lineage between, even to her father. His show is now touring Mexico. The man himself, however, prefers the personal prestige that comes of attachment to Barnum's so he "manages" his gifted daughter, and also his son, sixteen years old, who does a clever heel and toe act on the single trapeze. La Belle Victoria rehearsed her aerial marvel five years under her father's eye, before she

favoured the public with it. She refused a year's offer in St. Petersburg and London in order to see America; which country, however, she describes rather succinctly than vividly as "big." The reason of her vagueness is patent. When asked what she did for recreation she said she practised. For love affairs she had never had any time. In New York she saw the Hippodrome, the Aquarium, and the Eden Musee. La Belle Victoria is a pretty blonde, with girlish actions that validate the statement of her age. She rides the second elephant in the grand entry. Evidence points to the suspicion that she is a victim of spear-mint.

## Performers Who Own Circuses of Their Own

Mr. Shipp, the equestrian manager aforementioned, has been in the circus work since 1880, when he came out of school in Springfield, Ill. He started riding, but broke a leg, and has been managing ever since. He owns a one-ring circus, with which in winter seasons he travels along the Panama Canal route. His wife, one of the bareback riders, comes of a family famous in that art for three generations. Her father was Alexander Lewande, the "Barnum of Brazil," and a personal friend of the emperor, Dom Pedro. The couple while proud of their daily exhibition are especially inclined to boast of the time when in Mexico they showed without interruption through an epidemic of smallpox, laying off one day for their own illness. They have a fourteen-year-old daughter at home in Illinois. But unless heredity proves stronger than training, she is to be schooled according to the customs, and stay out of shows.

## Those Distinguished Gentlemen the Clowns

Every boy knows in his heart that he is cut out and intended by nature for a clown.

## SOME FAMOUS CONSERVATORIES

The name conservatory is derived from the Latin word, conservare, which means "to preserve," and was used to denote the idea of preserving music from corruption. The idea of a school of music for this purpose emanated from Italy, the four most ancient being the four Neapolitan schools, Santa Maria di Loreto, San Onofrio, De' Poveri di Gesu Cristo, and Della Pietà de' Turchini, which all sprang from the first school of music founded at Naples before 1490 by Jean Tintor. The conservatory of Venice arose out of the school founded by another Fleming, Willaert, at the same date with that of Naples and were also four in number. Probably the first music school of all, however, was that founded by Gregory the Great in Rome, during the sixth century, in order to improve and maintain an adequate body of singers for St. Peter's.

Coming to modern times, the Paris Conservatory was founded as a free school of music by the Convention Nationale, August 3, 1795. Its first suggestion was due to a horn player named Rodolphe, and a plan which he submitted to the minister Amelot in 1775 was carried into effect in 1784. Another school was founded shortly after, and finally the two were merged into the present Conservatory, which has grown to be one of the foremost musical educational schools in the world.

The Hochschule of Berlin was established in its present form in 1875, on the reorganization of the Royal Academy of Arts. Like the Paris Conservatory, it was formed by the amalgamation of two distinct bodies. It consists of two entirely separate parts, one devoted to composition, and the other to instrumental study. Since 1872 the pupils of the Hochschule have given three or four public concerts every year, and since 1876 operatic productions have been added.

The Leipzig Conservatory was founded by Mendelssohn, under whose direction it was opened April 3, 1843. It has played an exceedingly important part in the musical history of the last half of the 19th century, many of the world's greatest composers having been trained there.

It is said upon one occasion while Franz Liszt was playing before the Emperor Nicholas the Russian monarch started to converse with another guest. Liszt stopped playing immediately. The emperor turned in surprise and asked why the great pianist had ceased. Liszt with his ever-ready wit replied: "When his majesty speaks all must be silent."

Few musicians have not confronted the insulting nuisance of the ill-bred individual who persists in talking as soon as the first sounds of a musical composition are heard. When playing in the home of friends, the musician is placed in a very awkward position. He must either endure the affront or undergo the humiliation of stopping and being accused of boorishness. To play effectively without the attention of those to whom you are playing is impossible. No matter how beautiful the music may be, conversation always distracts. The most wonderful collection of paintings in the world would hold the attention a very short while if some one had the presumption to start a fireworks exhibit in the art gallery. Our readers should educate the public to invert the Liszt anecdote and bring them to a realization of the majesty of music. When music speaks let all be silent.

Don't breed from any hen, duck, turkey or goose which has ever been seriously sick, even though it may seem to have recovered.

But in the proportion of several hundred to one they are whipped and taught into being mere doctors, lawyers, merchants and chiefs. Of the thirty-seven funny men in Barnum's, a goodly part were too much mothered and teachered, revolted, ran away, joined the circus at the bottom, perhaps as ticket-wagon boy, and urged their way up to the all important position of clown. Thus did Phil ("Denver") Darling, the Colorado "Kid," he of the burlesque prize fight, "En Solitaire." Asked once on a time, if he would rather be clown or president, he unhesitatingly voted for the former. So did Waldo, the hero of the joy ride. He was held in durance vile until the high school punishment had been inflicted, then made trusty in a drug store, preliminary to medical college. But he beat it to the circus and has been clowning to this day.

Not all the laugh producers, however, began their careers irregularly. Perhaps the majority of them were born on the road, and never began nor will ever cease to be comedians, because they simply grew that way. Mr. Egner, for example, who drives the only trained goose in existence and carries his own rainstorm, or "raining parasol," and clowns for the children, because "if they laugh the parents are sure to." Al Olifan, the upside down man, the big headed man and the stork with twins, asking for Mrs. John Smith, took the first steps in his career about twenty-seven years ago, when he was born in Chicago. For his father was a comedian forty-five years, originator of the Original Four Olifans. The present heir of the family glory is accompanied by his wife, a retired trapeze artist. He is a producing clown, inventing his own stunts, copyrighting them, footing the expense of apparatus and bearing the responsibility of their success or failure. Seven men assist him. He is also a writer of circus poems and stories in *The Clipper*. His big head of paper-mache once so terrified a drunkard in Tennessee that he fled from the grandstand shrieking, "I've got 'em again;" and once in Detroit it saved the life of a man who fell out of the flies in a theatre.

Harry La Pearl, who does the parody dancing act, now twenty-five years old, has amused the public over twenty years. He began as a somersault rider with his father's circus in Illinois. Later, the father went into vaudeville dramatics, and the boy followed as a singer and dancer in musical comedy. His schooling was furnished by a private teacher between acts and after parades. Mr. La Pearl was married last winter at Madison Square Garden, in clown costume, being banqueted by newspaper men. He is preparing a vaudeville skit to run in the vacation season next winter. It will have a setting of circus scenery, and will embody some of the details of his own romance. Meanwhile, for the remainder of this week he gyrates on Park square, with Halley's comet, squawking, "Oh, I feel foolish," and, "I never did have any sense." But after talking with him one feels convinced there is a deal of sense implied in that very denial.

## Why They All Stay in Business

This is the lure of the sawdust; 1280 people travel with Barnum's and most of them have ridden or tumbled, or clowning from the first, and will continue to till the last. One likes the freedom, one the novelty, one the excitement; one, like a true artist, likes the chance for expansion and growth which for him is realized nowhere but under the canvas. Even the ushers who are paid an infinitesimal wage, and pass the winter as they may, return in the spring, year after year, to the caravan of wonders. And James Stowe, formerly a rider of wide repute, but retired on account of age, admits, under quiz, that his "intellect is so befuddled and shrivelled by the 'lure of the sawdust' that rather than abandon it altogether he has joined the business staff as twenty-four-hour-man."

## AVIATION FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The proposed Scottish aviation meeting will not be quite the first gathering of the kind in that country. At least one of the French favorites of James IV. the luckless hero of Flodden, summoned the Scottish court to an exhibition at Stirling, where he proposed to fly by means of a pair of mechanical wings from the wall of the castle. This was exactly 400 years ago.

The rash inventor sprang boldly forth from the wall with his two great wings upon his back. But they proved quite insufficient for the contest with the force of gravity, and the inventor was lucky to get off with no worse hurt than a broken thigh. He ascribed his failure to the unwary use of the feathers of domestic poultry in the construction of his pinions rather than the feathers of some of the nobler birds. History does not record, however, that he made any second attempt.—Glasgow News.

It was at the railway station, and she was trying to buy half-tickets for her two children.

"How old are they?" asked the ticket seller.

"Only eleven."

"Both of them?"

"Yes; they're twins."

"Ah!" said the man. He eyed them for a moment, and then said—"Pretty children; where were they born?"

"This one in Liverpool," answered the proud mother, "and the other one in Sheffield."



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

### Summer Shooting of Wild Pigeons

It has been the practice of sportsmen in all innocence to shoot the wild pigeons which visit our coast in the summer whenever it was possible to get them. They are found in considerable numbers in many places right at the present time, and quite a few have been shot lately. Most men have been under the impression that they do not breed here and that, as they were migratory birds, and also fond of the farmers' young oats, they were quite justified in shooting them. I have never shot any myself, but certainly should have until quite recently if I had had the chance. In the last few days, however, two good sportsmen, who are readers of this page, have called my attention to the fact that there is no doubt that these birds do breed here, and that therefore they consider, and rightly so, that they should not be shot until after they have finished breeding. There is a story, the origin of which I have been unable to trace, that there is a standing offer of a thousand dollars reward for any nest of these birds (the banded pigeon is, I believe, their proper name) found on this coast; so that there seems a good chance for a man who is a good hand with the climbing irons to make a little easy money. There is no desire to condemn or to criticise those who have shot them in the summer time in the past, as they seem to be birds about which very little is known here, and enthusiastic sportsmen, who have been in the habit of shooting them, have done so without any doubt at all in the firm belief that they were not breeding. The two sportsmen mentioned above were both accustomed to shoot these pigeons until they, one by chance and the other by deliberate investigation, proved to their own satisfaction that they are regular breeders in the country, several of the last lot of pigeons shot by them being found on dissection to contain eggs; since when, being the good sportsmen that most of our coast gunners are, they have given up pigeon shooting until they can be sure that the birds have finished breeding, and are desirous of having the attention of others called to the matter in order that they may follow suit. No sportsman will feel comfortable if he thinks he may have killed a bird whose young ones are crying for food in its nest; therefore it is certain that, the proof that these pigeons do breed here being positive and indisputable, we shall all call pigeon-shooting off until August at least, when I understand that they should be fair game for the gun from those who know their habits better than I can claim to do.

### Cowichan Hatchery

Fishermen have every reason to be pleased at the establishing of the game fish hatchery by the Dominion Government at the lower end of Cowichan lake. Men who know the Cowichan realize what a splendid stream it is, and what an attraction it will always be to anglers from this and other lands, if its natural wealth of game fish is cherished and improved. First-class game fishing is as great a drawing card as good big game shooting, and easier to maintain. The establishing of this hatchery and the making of the fish ladders at Shawnigan are two excellent steps in the direction of improving the fishing in nearby waters. The making of the Shawnigan fish ladders has been proved to have had good results. What we want now is proper enforcing of the laws for the protection of game fish in places where they are notoriously and openly set at naught. It is no good hatching fish if the "irresponsibles" are allowed to catch and kill the fish turned out before they are of lawful size.

### A Bag Limit

It has been suggested by a well-known local sportsman that in framing the new Game Act, it would be well to impose a day bag limit to apply on all sorts of game. This has of course been suggested before, and the objection generally brought against it is that it would be practically impossible to enforce such a limit, if imposed by law. In answer to this, this gentleman very aptly points out that it is practically impossible to enforce any law in its entirety. There will always be law-breakers who are not detected, especially offenders against the game law, which is very difficult to enforce properly in a country such as British Columbia, where there are such enormous tracts of wild country, even within close distance of the settled districts. But all laws have a moral effect, and all laws are respected by the majority of good citizens, even though they might see no harm in doing what is prohibited by such laws did they not exist. If there were a bag limit imposed, no good sportsman would exceed it, while a large proportion of those who would exceed it if they could, would be deterred from doing so by fear of detection, not necessarily by a game warden who would bring them to justice, but by other shooting men in whose eyes they would be shamed. It is certainly a suggestion which should not be lightly set aside as impracticable, just because of the difficulty of rigidly enforcing it. Personally I have never in my life shot more than ten grouse or pheasants in one day, here or in any other country, and do not want to. Two or three brace of these birds seems to me to be a fair bag for anyone, but I have seen a man stagger on to the E. & N. train with a load of grouse as heavy as a good buck not so many years ago, and heard him boast of having killed over sixty in one day's shooting. That is not my idea of good sportsmanship in a free-game country, and I think that it should be made impossible for the future, and have there-

fore much pleasure in publishing this sportsman's suggestion for the consideration of others who are interested in good sport and a fair field for both game and hunter.

### A TROUT FISHING EXPERIENCE

To every fisherman who has plied rod and line for a number of years there arrive from time to time unusual experiences. It may be the capture of that 40lb. salmon, which to most of us comes only in our dreams. Forty pounds, he it said, will not be the limit of weight assigned to the monster in the event of its escape. But, apart from the silvery salmon, the most remarkable that ever came under the writer's observation occurred in India. He was staying at Hangrote, at the junction of the Poonch and Jhelum rivers. One of the party ran and lost—through the tackle breaking—a heavy mahseer. A prodigious fish it was, according to its would-be captor; it must, he said, have weighed at least 50lb. A day or two later another of the party hooked and landed a mahseer which turned the scales at 28lb. It took a spoon bait, and on examination it was seen that the treble hooks of the spoon had not touched the fish. A spoon bait was already fixed in its mouth. To it was attached a yard or so of treble gut trace. One of the hooks of the second spoon had caught the eye of a swivel on the trace hanging from the mahseer's mouth, and in this strange fashion the fish was landed. Fisherman No. 1 was forced to acknowledge the spoon found in the mahseer's mouth as his property, but failed to give a satisfactory explanation of the difference between the actual weight of the fish and his estimate. But we all know that it is invariably the biggest fish which escape. On the banks of a Welsh stream, with the trout rising freely, I was once placed in an unpleasant predicament. As though by the weird spell of some demon of the river, rod, reel, and line mysteriously and completely disappeared.

My first sight of the water was not encouraging, nor did the appearance of the sky augur well. It had rained heavily all night. Large masses of dark cloud still hung sullenly overhead, menacing further downpours, their motion before a cold northerly breeze scarcely perceptible. And what of the famous trout stream which only on this particular day I was privileged to exploit? Its swollen, muddy current broiled noisily or swept smoothly between the trees and bushes, which in this part of its course grew thickly upon either bank. Obviously the fly was useless in this raging water. Unless in the summer time, when rivers run fine and clear, worm fishing for trout is beneath the notice of true disciples of old Isaak. There remained only the minnow. With the natural article I was not provided, but a search resulted in the discovery of a solitary specimen of the Devon pattern, and this was duly attached to the trace. The affinity that flights of treble hooks display for trees, bushes, stones—anything but the legitimate quarry—is really remarkable. It is needless to particularize regarding the number of trees that were climbed in order to recover that precious Devon minnow, or to record exactly the remarks that were addressed to it. Sufficient to say, that at length I found a permanent home near the top of a gaunt, bare tree, which would have defied the efforts of anything but a squirrel to ascend it.

Early in the afternoon the weather cleared up. The wind changed, the heavy clouds began to disperse, and fitful glimpses of sunshine lit up the colored water. Three not particularly well-conditioned trout were contained in the basket when at length I put up a cast of flies. For the tail I selected a February red, which I have always found a useful pattern in colored water early in the season; the inevitable March brown came next, and a dun hackle was attached as third dropper. The river hereabouts presented an attractive and "trouty" appearance, but it was heavily wooded on either bank, rendering casting a matter of some difficulty. Wading as far out as possible, I hooked, after a cast or two, a nice trout close to the opposite bank, and presently the little steelyard fixed its weight a trifle over 1lb. A golden beauty it was, in prime condition. At the next cast I rose another, evidently a larger fish, and, becoming incautious in my enthusiasm, the trees behind escaped my recollection. Swish! I reeled up, waded ashore, and inspected the offending tree. It could easily be climbed. The line was caught in a branch that overhung the pool. The rod was laid down carefully, with the butt resting on the bank, and the point on a large stone, round which the current swirled sharply. After ten minutes of hacking and sawing with a rather blunt knife, the branch in which the flies were caught fell with a big splash into the river, and I descended leisurely. To my astonishment, no vestige of rod, branch, or line was to be seen. They had vanished, apparently, into space. The water was still too much colored for the bottom to be distinguished; the depth was about 2ft., and the current fairly strong. It was obvious that the branch had floated down stream, pulling the rod into the water, and I anticipated no difficulty in finding it. But a careful and prolonged search proved wholly unavailing, and, seating myself on the bank, I proceeded to light a pipe and consider the situation. It was certainly a curious one. The trout were beginning to take, the best of the day was before me, and here was I minus the means of fishing. An angler who had served his novitiate more years ago than he cared to remember had lost his rod like any heedless boy, and was left lamenting eight miles from home with a landing net, fly book, and basket containing four trout! I resolved to make a final effort to recover my missing property.

Landing net in hand, I waded slowly down stream, searching out each nook and eddy, but still without success. I was now more than thirty yards below the spot where the rod had been, and could go no further as the water was already lapping to the top of the waders. In despair, I made for the bank, intending to resign myself to the inevitable and make tracks for home, when—I felt something gently pressing against my leg. Reaching down my hand, I was rejoiced to lay hold of the reel line. Following it up, I came presently to the rod, lying in nearly 3ft. of water, and with most of the line pulled off the reel. Had the progress of that branch not been arrested in some weeds, there is no saying how far the rod—one of Farlow's special creations—might have travelled. All is well that ends well! The flies were intact. I was quickly at work again, and, warned by past misfortunes, paid due heed to the trees. The further proceedings were chiefly interesting to the fisherman. The trout were taking in great style, and by the time the lengthening shadows warned me to make for home and dinner a weighty load of fish was in the basket. But to such burdens the angler submits with surprising equanimity.

It is commonly maintained that with the wet fly it is advisable always to work up stream. In bright weather, when rivers are low, this is unquestionably the best course to pursue; so shall you most readily avoid the sharp eyes of the trout and needless disturbance of the water. But when streams are clearing after a flood the case is different. As the result of personal experience, I believe that, in such circumstances, the man who fishes down stream will kill two trout for one caught by an angler who adopts the other plan. In practice, however, it is not desirable to direct each cast downwards. It all depends on the character of the water. On coming to a good pool or likely reach the angler should form a plan of campaign, commencing at the top or bottom, wading from one side to another if need be, searching out the far backwaters and the quiet glides among the trees, where the best trout often have their home. And always he should have an eye for rising trout, and cast over them, whenever practicable, from a point opposite to or below the rise. But the fact remains that in fairly strong, slightly colored water the bulk of the trout will be caught as the flies swing round with the current or are worked gently against it. Even when trout are taking the artificial fly freely it sometimes happens on northern waters, that none are to be seen rising in themselves, a fact which emphasises in a peculiar degree the difference between the uses of the dry-fly and the wet. It is undoubtedly the case that to mark down your fish, stalk it adroitly, and kill it with a clever imitation of the insects upon which it is feeding represents the highest form of science in angling. Yet more often than not perhaps the fish is beguiled with some other pattern than the fly on the water; moreover, when many winged insects are about, it is not always easy to decide upon which the trout are feeding. Long prior to the modern cult of the dry fly expert fishermen on northern streams were accustomed when opportunity offered to stalk and cover rising trout. They would even dry their flies and get the range by two or three casts through the air, well knowing that the moment of the fly's alighting on the water was the most deadly. And in such cases they relied on the tail fly, and endeavored to place it accordingly. The truth is, first-rate exponents of either system have little to learn ament the catching of trout. The master of the wet fly would quickly acquire the knack of using the dry fly, and, under suitable conditions, would often find it serviceable on northern streams.

After all, the object is to kill fish, and, apart from habit and inclination, there would not seem to be any good reason for invariably adhering either to one plan or the other.—R.C.D. in The Field.

### A FISHY STORY

The following is an absolutely true story. I have related it a number of times to friends of mine and I regret to say never yet have found a single person that believed it. And you, kind reader, may believe it or not—I don't care whether you do or not, but it is true just the same.

"Elija! Elija! If you want that pickerel baked for dinner, you will have to chop some wood, and right off, too."

"What's that?" asked Elija, and there was astonishment, doubt and fear all expressed in his voice. "What have you done with all that wood I cut yesterday?"

"Ef you think," returned Mrs. Elija, "that an armful of wood is going to do the cooking for this family for a month you are very much mistaken." And the screen door closed with a bang that gave the necessary emphasis to her words to cause Elija to lay aside his pipe and the fish pole he had been trying to mend, and walk towards the woodpile, saying as he went, "Wish to goodness I had brought along the gasoline stove and a barrel of gasoline; these cursed rails are harder than Pharaoh's heart. Durn that old farmer anyhow, for saying they was a good cook stove and plenty of wood here. Durn him, but I'll know better next time!" He chopped diligently for a few moments and then aimed a vicious blow at a particularly tough piece, he reached a little too far, missed it entirely and broke the axe handle a long splitting break that left nothing curable in the way of a break or axe handle either.

This does not seem much of an accident, but when you consider that we were five long country miles from the store, and that shattered axe was all that stood between us and starva-

tion, it becomes more than a mere accident; it became a monumental disaster. "Nothin' left fer me to do 'cept straddle that hoss and go and get an axe handle," said Elija. "You better finish mendin' that pole and dig some bait and when I get back we'll go and get some blue gills."

This was the last I heard from Elija for several hours (a hundred he said), but at last he returned, and I heard him out in front scraping off the mud from his legs and shedding profanity like autumn leaves. "What do you think?" he shouted, "that fool store-keeper didn't have an axe handle—said he would have 'em in a couple of days or so. Couple of days! think of that; might just as well have said two hundred years—and here we are down to crackers. Get that pole fixed?"

The pole was fixed, the worms ready, and we went silently down to the boat, pushed off and rowed to the blue gill ground without saying a word. There are times when silence is truly golden; this was one of them. We anchored and began fishing, almost immediately Elija had a bite; I saw his bobber go down, rise for a moment and then go down again; this time to stay, but although he seemed to be looking straight at it he did not apparently see. He was dreaming of axe handles, poor man, and did not miss the bobber.

"Haven't you got a bite?" I asked.

"Mm-mm," he said with tight closed lips, and I knew he was hording up a mouthful of tobacco juice as a man hordes his gold. But just at that moment he struck, and struck hard; there was an explosion of wrath, a cataclysm of tobacco juice, and, "Snagged, by —! Wouldn't that frost you? Last good hook I got!" he wailed. "Wish I could fall in the cussed lake and drown; this is certainly my Jonah day! Couldn't even drown, only get wet and my belly full of dirty water, then he pulled out and rolled on a barrel and have to go on livin'! Durn it all!" and he swayed his pole from side to side, trying to disengage it from the root or stump, or whatever it was. It suddenly became loosened and he raised it slowly to the surface.

"Look! Look!" he whispered, as with eyes resembling a pair of door knobs he pointed with trembling finger at the object with which his line had become entangled. "Does that look like an axe handle to you, or have I gone clean daffy?" And there, as sure as I hope that Teddy R. will be our next president, I saw the turn grip of a fine axe handle and, furthermore, there was a good sharp axe on the other end of it, too.

With a sob of relief I pulled towards home with Elija sitting in the stern clasp that heaven-sent axe to his breast like a sleeping child.

Later as we were sitting down to a bountiful supper, he said, "Tell you what it is, I ain't goin' to do any more kickin' after this. I'm goin' to be patient and resigned. The Bible is true, every word of it; there is an unseen power that guides us and shapes our ends and that notes even a sparrow's fall, but," and he squirmed a little on his chair, "I wonder why in thunder I couldn't have found that axe before I rode that hoss to town and blistered —"

"Elija Murray," interrupted his wife, "air you going to ask the blessing?"

He looked across the table at me, gave me the American eye wink and said, "You ask it, Bill; I'm all fussed."—Outer's Book.

### A SPORTSMAN'S PLATFORM

#### Fifteen Cardinal Principles Affecting Wild Game and Its Pursuit

1. The wild animal life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock is given to us in trust, for the benefit both of the present and the future. We must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.

2. Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life, and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

3. The sale of game is incompatible with the perpetual preservation of a proper stock of game; therefore it should be prohibited, by law and by public sentiment.

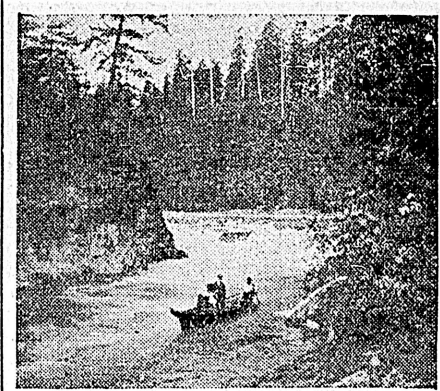
4. In the settled and civilized regions of North America, there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The maintenance of hired laborers on wild game should be prohibited, everywhere, under severe penalties.

5. An Indian has no more right to kill wild game, or to subsist upon it all the year round, than any white man in the same locality. The Indian has no inherent or God-given ownership of the game of North America, any more than of its mineral resources; and he should be governed by the same game laws as white men.

6. No man can be a good citizen and also be a slaughterer of game or fishes beyond the narrow limits compatible with high-class sportsmanship.

7. The game-butcher or a market-hunter is an undesirable citizen, and should be treated as such.

8. The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to



## Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, salmon, grilse.

The best month for Sea-trout fishing.

overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds; and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.

9. If rightly conserved, wild game constitutes a valuable asset to any country which possesses it; and it is good statesmanship to protect it.

10. An ideal hunting trip consists of a good comrade, fine country, and a very few trophies per hunter.

11. In an ideal hunting trip, the death of the game is only an incident; and by no means is it really necessary to a successful outing.

12. The best hunter is the man who finds the most game, kills the least, and leaves behind him no wounded animals.

13. The killing of an animal means the end of its most interesting period. When the country is fine, pursuit is more interesting than possession.

14. The killing of a female hoofed animal, save for special preservation, is to be regarded as incompatible with the highest sportsmanship; and it should everywhere be prohibited by stringent laws.

15. A particularly fine photograph of a large wild animal in its haunts is entitled to more credit than the dead trophy of a similar animal. An animal that has been photographed never should be killed, unless previously wounded in the chase.

### TRAVELING BY THE COMPASS

Nine out of ten men finding themselves lost in the woods get into a panic and quarrel with the compass. They doubt the instrument, when, as a matter of fact, it is always right or nearly so. Otherwise how would the ocean traveler keep his pathway? Many an able-bodied man with otherwise splendid nerves and well found for a week in the woods has lost his way and took fright, as might be expected. What ought to have been only an interesting adventure, taken calmly and with coolness, has ended in a tragedy. He tore through the thicket and swamps in his senseless panic until he dropped and died in fright, hunger and exhaustion. Wherefore, take heed of what I am about to tell you.

Should you be tramping through a pathless forest on a cloudy day, and should the sun suddenly break from under a cloud in the north-west about noon, don't be scared. The last day is not at hand and the planets have not become mixed, only you are turned. You have gradually turned round until you are facing the northwest when you meant to travel south. It has, I confess, a muddling effect on the mind, but it has occurred to me on the Subway in New York on one occasion to get on the wrong side of the road and ride to South Ferry instead of Harlem, simply because I had turned completely round on a foggy day, and until I arrived at the stopping place I did not discover which way I had been traveling. That seems to be an absurd blunder, but it is not more so than the man who turns inadvertently round on his axis in the North woods.

In the woods if you suppress all panicky feelings the difficulty is easy to get along with. It is morally certain that you commenced swinging to southwest, then west to northwest. Had you continued on till you were heading a direct north, you could rectify your course by simply turning and following a due south course. But as you have now varied three-eighths of the circle, set the compass and travel by it to the southeast until you have by your judgment about made up the deviation, then go straight south and you will not go far wrong. Carry the compass in your hand and "line" your course carefully by landmarks, for the tendency to swerve from a straight course when one is once lost—and nearly always to the right—is a thing past understanding.—Recreation.

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill room, where he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and, at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer inquired of the former.

"You see, colonel, I'm reading to Atkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has arrived by the afternoon's post from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in the world are you doing?"

"Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands, because I don't mind him reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear of what she has written."





The first peer made by King George V. was Baron de Villiers, chief justice of the supreme court of United South Africa. This was an honor for which the people of the Union will be grateful.

Premier Laurier will be a midsummer visitor to Victoria. He leaves Ottawa on July 6th. Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on the Coast last there have been great changes.

Emperor William has been granted an increase of income by the German parliament. The increase was opposed by the socialist leader Herr Hoffman, who went so far as to say that the Germans ought to elect their own ruler.

The Canadian exhibit at the International Exhibition in Brussels, Belgium, has been very highly praised both by visitors and by the managers of the exhibition. The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is very proud of the place Canada has taken in the European capital.

There is a rebellion against Mexico in Yucatan which belongs to that Republic. The Indians of the peninsula are in revolt. Many people have been killed and the town of Valladolid has been sacked. The trouble is said to have arisen like the Canadian rebellion in the Northwest over the title to land.

There has been another great earthquake in Italy. This time it is the town of Calitri, not far from Rome, that is destroyed, though damage has been done throughout a large district. At the same time the cyclone has done terrible damage to the island of Sardinia. King Humbert and Queen Helena have gone to help to relieve the suffering of the poor people, injured and frightened by the earthquake.

The fire chief of the great city of New York said a few days ago that cigarette smoking helped to make men's lungs weak. A fireman must have strong, sound lungs or he is of no use. When Chief Croker found fault with "the cigarette smoking, weak-lunged, undersized firemen" he knew what he was talking about, and knows all over the United States will pay more attention to him than to their mothers who have for the last ten years and more been trying to put a stop to the bad habit.

The Dominion government has reserved all the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This has been done chiefly to preserve the forests, so that the sources of the streams shall not dry up. If settlers cleared the land on the sides of the mountains the little streams that feed the rivers would dry up. The wood, too, is needed for building. But the timber will be cut very carefully and only when permits are obtained from the government.

The land on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been thrown open for settlement. This is a strip forty miles wide. It belongs now to the Ottawa government. Much of it is rock, but in many places it is fertile. The farms granted will not be as large as on the prairies. But forty acres is as much as most farmers can cultivate and they are allowed to buy half as much more at a low price. In some places a larger tract is granted.

The province of British Columbia and the Dominion government has each appointed a commissioner to learn in the northern rivers how the salmon may best be preserved, and the fisheries most profitably carried on. Mr. Babcock for the province and John T. Williams for the Dominion will go north, and when they come back regulations will be framed for the cannery men.

It is a great pity that the government of British Columbia must lose the services of a man who understands his work as well as Mr. Babcock. Are there any boys at school in Victoria who would like to learn about the fish to be found in the

waters near our coasts? If there are, there will be work for them to do by and by.

The news that Crete is asking the Great Powers to allow Greece to take possession of it and that 50,000 Turkish volunteers will be ready to invade Greece if Turkey should go to war with her neighbor while the trouble in Albania is not over gives signs of another war cloud in the East.

Three brothers, noted as hunters, are being sent by the United States government to study the wild animals of British Columbia. The mountain sheep are to be specially observed. The names of these gentlemen are Dr. E. W. George and Samuel Miner. There are not many boys who would not like to accompany this party to the mountains.

Vancouver is to have a great national apple show this autumn. The fruitgrowers here must send their best apples to this show. Such exhibitions in the state of Washington have helped to make the best fruit districts known. Splendid apples grow on Vancouver Island, and on Salt Spring, Mayne and Pender. It will be interesting to compare these with the fruit of other parts of Canada.

It is said that the Hindus employed in Vancouver are sending money to London, England, to be forwarded to India to help those who are plotting to overthrow the British government. It appears that their fellow-countrymen have among them agitators who enrich themselves with the earnings of the men who work in the mills and in other places here. Now that the scheme has been discovered a stop will be put to it. The Hindus have a right to work in any part of the Empire for they are British subjects, but not for spending their money to overthrow the government which protects them.

Most boys and girls now know that paper can be made from fire and other trees. These are not large enough to be used as timber. There have for some years been four companies in this province formed for the purpose of engaging in paper manufacture. So far little has been done. Now another company is asking for a grant of wooded land. The forestry commission listened to what the gentlemen who represented the company had to say, but no decision was given. Mr. W. J. Sutton, who knows a great deal about the interior of this island, and province told the commission that the timber of British Columbia was very valuable and that great care should be taken of it. He believes the lumber should be manufactured here and not be sold and sent away to mills and factories in the United States and other countries.

All the older boys and girls ought to have heard Mr. Villiers lecture on Thursday week. He told the story of what British soldiers have done in Africa of late years and told it in a way that will make the history of these wars easier to learn. He could not, of course, "tell us all about the war," but what he said and the pictures he showed would make any bright boy or girl want to hear more. The war between Spain and the Riff was fully described, and pictures were shown of the battles in Japan.

Mr. Villiers has been on many battle fields, but he has not grown used to their horrors. War, he said, is a sad and terrible thing. But for all that he made one feel that Boreford, Gordon, Roberts and Kitchener besides the Japanese and Spanish generals were men worth seeing. Mr. Villiers has one quality of a good story-teller. He forgets himself. The older people, some of whom had fought in one or more of the battles of which he told, were much interested. The first lecture was given for the Boy Scouts.

Sir Ernest Shackleton did not come to Victoria. When he went back to Winnipeg he said that he was much delighted with what he had seen of Canada. He believed the country was very rich and would be great. The noted explorer says that there are vast

areas of mineral land which are yet untouched. He hopes to discover new mines and thinks that Canada has metals as well as coal which will make it a great manufacturing country. Sir Ernest Shackleton as well as the people of Victoria missed something by his not coming here.

Earl Grey, who had prepared to take a trip from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, has been suddenly called to England. No one knows what he has gone for, but it is guessed that the Premier, Mr. Asquith, wants to consult him about the Governor Generalship. There is a report that he may be succeeded by Lord Selborne who has been High Commissioner for South Africa.

Mr. Kidman who is one of the greatest sheep owners in the world called here on his way from Australia on the second of June. We have nothing in Canada like the great sheep runs of Australia. Mr. Kidman believes that Australia will now be even more prosperous than ever. It is a great growing time for the great British colonies. The people from the mother country are coming out to help develop them and to share their prosperity. It is to be hoped that there will soon be room for the poor people of the great cities of Great Britain to get work and to live in comfort. Those who cannot work are being cared for in many ways.

Mr. Roosevelt has made two great speeches in England. For one he has been blamed. He found fault with British rule in Egypt or rather with mistakes made lately by the rulers of that country. It was said that as the ambassador of the United States it was not his place to try to teach England its duty. The other address was made at Oxford. There he was cheered by both students and professors. This big, strong American tells people to be good and that only goodness can make a nation powerful. Everywhere he goes he is listened to and applauded. He is laughed at and caricatured and blamed for too much speaking. But he is hated by evil doers and seems to have a wonderful power over the hearts and minds of men.

Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto passed away on Tuesday. He was an old man of eighty-seven. He was a great scholar and an able writer. He was an Englishman who taught for some years in Cornell University, but has lived in Toronto long enough to see school boys grow to be gray-haired men. During the greater part of his life Goldwin Smith was a teacher. His pupils were the people of Canada and his lessons were given in newspapers and magazines as well as in many books. He taught always what he believed to be the truth. Whether those whom he addressed liked what he wrote or not mattered nothing to him. He prepared every lesson with great care and made it as clear and forcible as he could and then he left it. He never said one thing when he meant another and he was never silent because he feared to offend. It is by this straightforwardness of purpose that the memory of Goldwin Smith will be honored as long as there are honest men and women in Canada.

The money collected on Hospital Day was \$671.25. It is not fair for the people of Victoria to give ladies and little girls the trouble of asking for money in this way. There are many sick people who cannot afford to pay doctors and nurses. These must be cared for. The money paid by the city and the government is not enough to support these. But if every one, who can afford to do so, were to give regularly towards this fund it would be large enough without putting ladies to the trouble of going out on the streets to ask strangers for money. \$250 was given to the hospital for tuberculosis patients, \$200 to the maternity ward and after paying \$25 for expenses, \$146.25 was kept to buy needed comforts for the invalids. Could not some of the little girls who sew so nicely help the Daughters of Pity to work for the Children's Ward. If their mothers gave them material they could make pillow cases and window-curtains and doll's clothes and other such things to make the suffering little ones

comfortable, and as happy as sick children can be. It is fine to be well and strong and merry, but the weak and the sick should not be forgotten. Some children know that it is very hard to be sick in the hospital even when the ward is bright and pretty.

All boys and girls should know that they owe the manual training school to Professor Robertson who thought they would help to make useful men and to Sir William Macdonald who supplied the money to furnish the buildings, and pay the teachers for the first three years. The same gentleman showed the farmers in Ontario that they ought to have an agricultural college where the young men could be taught not only to farm, but to understand all about the plants and animals and the soil. He helped to induce the government of each province to send lecturers through the country to talk to the farmers. But he was not satisfied with that. In all the older provinces boys and girls were leaving the farms and going to work in the cities. Dr. Robertson believed that if the teachers of the country schools had senior gardens and showed the children how much of beauty and interest there was in a country life, they would grow to love their homes. So Sir William Macdonald once more gave money to

bring the children of several small schools to one large one where they could be taught by several teachers together instead of by one in each school who must teach all the lessons to all the classes. In some places the people saw that the plan was a good one and kept on with the work. Sir William Macdonald and Dr. James W. Robertson had begun. In others they did not like the expense or the trouble. But the greatest plan of all was the building of one of the finest colleges in the world for teaching farming and household science at St. Anne de Bellevue near Montreal. Here too the teachers of the province of Quebec are trained. Dr. Robertson was made principal of this fine school but he did not keep the position long. He told the newspaper men who asked him why he left, that he was going to Europe to study the teaching of agriculture there and find out how he could best help the people of Canada. Last winter Mr. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, asked parliament to appoint gentlemen to learn all they could about the best way of teaching boys to be skilled mechanics. In Germany, the north of England, Switzerland as well as in other countries, there are what are called technical schools. In the day schools boys are taught to be skilled mechanics, and in the night schools young men learn how

to excel in the trades at which they work during the day. Besides these technical schools, there are trade schools for both boys and girls who must leave school younger. Here such trades as baking, carpentry, dressmaking or millinery are taught with many lessons which will make the boys and girls intelligent as well as skillful. Mr. King, as well as many other members, sees that in many parts of Canada there will be large manufactures. In those that have been established, as in the cotton, rubber, woolen and other factories, many of the designers, engineers and other skilled workers have to be brought from foreign countries or from Great Britain. Many believe it is time the different provinces of Canada began to teach their sons and daughters to do as good work as artisans in the old world can perform. This is the reason a commission has been appointed to find out all about technical schools and what the scholars who graduate from them can do. If Dr. Robertson and his associates recommend it, the Council of Public Instruction of British Columbia will probably establish workshops in the cities where classes can receive such instruction as is now given in Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto. Our province, both from its situation and its resources, must some day be a great manufacturing country.

I noticed in passing through the woods a number of crows on the trees making a great noise. This is because their nests are near by and they are frightened some one will molest them. —Forrest Kerr.

I notice out at Foul Bay they are starting to build up houses. I think it is because there is no room in the city, and there is nice air out there. —Whitford Ackerman.

I noticed that some wild roses have a light color, while others have a dark color. I think the reason for this is that they are of a different kind. —Ethel Banner.

I noticed that some cherries are red now, while others are green. I think the reason for this is that the cherries that are red are not ripe till they are a dark red or black, and therefore take longer to get ripe; while the green cherries when ripe are red. When the black cherries are ripe the red cherries are ripe also. —Annie Banner.

I notice that rabbits like sleeping on the ground better than on a wooden floor. This I think is because they are not used to wooden floors. —Heber Jones.

While driving out in the country I noticed several cows had boards fastened before their eyes. This was to prevent them seeing and breaking down fences. —Donna Kerr.

I have noticed that a stove pipe is round. This is so there will be no corners for the soot to clog in. —Norman Caldwell.

I have noticed that sand is very heavy. I think this is because it is rock ground up. —Norma Clarke.

I have observed that birds won't eat caterpillars. I think this is because of the wool on its back, for birds won't eat anything that is woolly. —Agnes Stewart.

I noticed at the corner of South Turner and Simcoe streets that the name on the sidewalk is spelled "South" instead of SOUTH. I suppose the man must have got the letters mixed. —Violet Howes.

I visited Smith's Hill reservoir last Friday and observed that it had a high water fence all round it. I suppose the reason is to prevent anyone falling in when they might be drawn into the leaks and never found. —Gordon Marwick.

I notice that they are building quite a big piece on the Empress Hotel. I observe that this is because there is not enough room for the visitors so they are making more rooms. —Charles A. Kinney.

A lighted candle burns blue by the wick, and white higher up. The blue flame has oxygen in it, but before it reaches the top it is burned out. —C. Dean.

I observed that free-wheel bicycles have steel rims on the wheels. This I think is because if they had wooden ones the brakes would stick. —Kenneth Maclean.

I have noticed that when the coal has been burning for quite awhile, it bursts into a blue flame and then cracks. I think this is because of the heat which makes the coal expand inside and the gas cracks it. —Irene Wagner.

I noticed that most of the smoothing instruments for pavement are made of brass. This is so it will not wear as much as steel or other metals. —A. Jones.

Most caterpillars have tiny hairs on them. This, I think, must be to protect them from their enemies the birds; for when a bird goes to swallow a caterpillar the hairs tickle its throat and so it coughs it up again. —Agnes McC. Stewart.

One day I released a butterfly from a spider's web where it had been caught. While doing so I noticed that the beautiful coloring on the wings is due to minute particles of colored powder. I expect this is so that if the wings are soiled they may easily be made beautiful again by the production of more powder. —Agnes McC. Stewart.

I have noticed that Enid Heinekey has had her observations in the paper every week. I conclude that she should get the prize. —Marjorie Fisher.

Spring water is better for drinking than surface water. I think the reason is that spring water is generally ground water which moves too slowly to carry waste. —Sadie E. Craig.

I notice that it is easier to write with a fairly long penholder than with a short one. The reason of this, I think, must be that the top part of the penholder balances with the lower half and helps us to control the pen. —Agnes McC. Stewart.

I noticed that the children are reviewing their studies. This is because it is near the time for examinations. —B. Cavin.

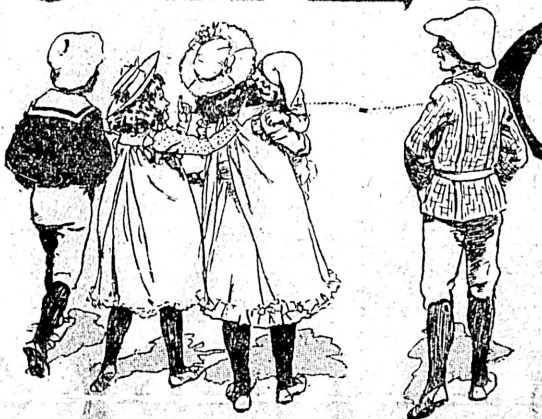
I noticed that apples and pear trees cannot be grafted together. This is because the apples do not make the necessary food for the pears. —Charlotte Miles.

I noticed that some of the caterpillars are different colors. I think it is to make the world prettier. —Jessy Paul.

I noticed that in Manitoba the south winds are the warmest. Here it is the coldest wind we get. I think this is because it blows direct off the snow capped mountains. —V. P. Moggey.

I noticed the new steamer Prince Rupert Sunday evening coming around Triel Island, she looked very nice on the water. I think that we will have opposition between the two lines of steamers this summer. —Lillian Henly.

## Our Lookout Club



### Seniors—No. 9.

I notice that cats' eyes are rounder at night than in the day. I suppose that is the reason why they can see better at night than in the daytime. —Rita Hunt.

I have noticed that all wires in a house for lighting are covered. This, I understand, is a guard against getting an electric shock, and is also necessary to guard against fire. —Inez Buchanan.

I have observed that they have got wireless telegraphy stations along the sea coast. I conclude it is for the protection of ships at sea. —Stanley Miles.

I have noticed that some stars twinkle. I think it is because they are planets. —Jessie Winterburn.

I noticed that if you take the wheel of a bicycle and look at the inside you see little round balls. I think this is to make it run easier. —Alan Cumine.

I have noticed that the people are hilling their potatoes. I conclude that it is to make them grow better. —Jeannette Ross.

I noticed that when a heavy wagon goes down a hill it is harder for the horse or horses to slow it down. This, I think, is because it slants and the back part pushes it on. —H. W. Davey.

I notice that the steamer "Queen City" has a longer smoke stack than it had. This I think is to give a better draft to the furnace. —Emerson Smith.

I have noticed that the broom flower is much brighter in color on Beacon Hill than in lower places. I think that is because it gets more sunshine there and that is why it has a richer color. —May Tripp.

I noticed that pigeons do not drink like other birds, but keep their mouth in the water and drink until they have had sufficient, and at hatching time the male bird assists the female by setting on the eggs a part of the time. When they have their young if the mother bird goes away the male stands guard over them until her return. —May Tripp.

I noticed that when you put scented leaves in the room the flies all die. I suppose it is the strong smell the leaves have. —Eva Alken.

I have noticed that the sea-gulls come to land on a windy day. I think it is because the sea is rough. —Hattie Casey.

I have noticed while I was in Vancouver that the street cars run faster there than here. I think the reason is, that the traffic is much larger there than Victoria's. And so they have to go faster so they won't block the tracks for the cars that follow. —D. D. Vasiliatos.

I observed when mother was making starch the other day that when she poured boiling water over it, it changed color from white to clear. I think that was because the boiling water cooked the starch. —Erna Lorenz.

I notice that launches are built in different styles, some are long and narrow, these can go through the water very quickly and are chiefly in-

tended for racing. Others are wide and are much more comfortable as they do not tip so easily. —Frances Hamilton.

I noticed that the grapes are growing this is because they are in the hot house. —D. Aird.

I noticed it is near the summer holiday. The children are glad that the summer is coming. —Jeanie K. O. Taylor.

The flags were flying in Victoria because the people in South Africa all joined together. —Isabella D. M. Taylor.

I noticed that in the school we are gathering quite a lot of wild flowers. —Ruth Tegar.

I noticed that the men do not plant grass in the winter, but they plant it in the summer. I think it is because the grass wouldn't get any sun in the winter and so it would not come up. —Edna Brewster.

I noticed that the flowers in our garden grow much better with manure than with out. I think the manure is good for them. —Florence Brady.

I noticed as I was coming up the street a bird sitting on a branch of a maple tree. I think it was a robin. —Minnie Bell.

I noticed on Tuesday that a cat was scared of a dog. The cat was running up an oak tree and it could not get down. —Jeanie Taylor.

I noticed that in lilacs there are only four stamens. This is because the lilac has only four petals. —Vera Kelly.

I noticed a lark's nest in the meadow. It was right in front of a big oak tree. The lark built her nest there so she would be able to find it when she came to feed her little ones. —A. Peddie.

I noticed that squirrels store up acorns for the winter. I think this is because there are no acorns in the winter. —Vivian Moggey.

I noticed that when the tide goes out little sandhoppers get under the pieces of bark and wood, and if you move the wood they hop on you. —Grace Smith.

I noticed many of the wild flowers in Victoria are like the wild flowers in England. In Ontario there were other kinds, but not many like we find here. There were no little daisies all over the fields, or any of the lovely yellow broom. I think the spring is the nicest time of the year. —Meta Hughes.

I observe that at sunset the windows in the post office look as if there were very bright lights in each room. I think this is caused by the reflection of the sun on the glass. —Thelma Lees.

### Juniors—No. 8.

I noticed that the automobiles make dust. I think it is because the roads are dry. —Lorna Creeden.

I have often wondered why carpenters placed the shiplap horizontally when they are going to shingle a house, and when they are going to

use rustic they placed the shiplap diagonally. On enquiring I found out that the shiplap is placed horizontally because, if it is not perfectly dry when it is used, it would shrink and the shingles would go with it, but if it was placed diagonally, when it shrank it would pull on the nails and cause the shingles to split. —Ernest Greenwood.

I notice that when silk is washed and rubbed, after it is dry it is nearly all holes. I think this is because the slender silk threads are too easily broken to be rubbed up and down in the washing. —Gertrude Murray.

I noticed that some automobiles have chains on their tires. I conclude it is to keep them from slipping. —Valdemar Bendrodt.

When I was having singing on Tuesday the singing-master sang first, and when I put my hands behind my back the desk shook. It was the same when the children began to sing. I think it was because the sound striking the desk made it shake. —Marjorie Taylor.

I notice that a lot more children have come back to school. It is because they do not want to miss the examinations so they can pass. —Frances McQuarrie.

I observed that when dogs are listening they always put their ears up. I concluded that this was because they didn't their ears would flap over and they could not hear. —Madge Durick.

I notice that the Prince Rupert has gone into Esquimalt Harbor. I think she has gone there to be overhauled. —T. Temple.

I notice that nearly all the steamers are equipped with the wireless telegraph. I concluded that they have it in case of an accident, wreck or to send other messages. —Andrew Smillie.

I have noticed cows have horns. I think they are to protect them from their enemies. —Helen Murray.

I have noticed that we have got mounted police in Victoria now. I suppose the reason is that a horse can travel faster than policemen on foot and so fewer men can cover the ground. —Edna Marwick.

I have observed that some bees have yellow pollen on their legs. I think this is to make their honey comb. —Agnes Stewart.

I noticed that the sea-gulls which were around the wharves have disappeared. I concluded that they have gone to a sheltered place to lay their eggs. —Hugh Campbell.

I noticed that the rear mast of the boats are painted black. I concluded that it is painted black because if it was painted a bright color the smoke would make it dirty. —Willie Smillie.

I have noticed that the peacock has a very large and varied colored tail. I suppose the reason is that he is the native of a sunny climate, and his tail acts as a shade from the sun, also the colors resemble the foliage so that he could not be so readily seen by animals of prey. —Erva Marwick.

I have noticed when the cars want to go backwards the motorman rings the bell three times. On enquiring I found out that he did it to give the conductor warning. —Enid C. Heinekey.

I noticed that some nights the moon has a large ring around it, while other nights it has not. I think that this is the sign that there is going to be a storm. —Pearl Matthews.

When looking on salt water in the dark I have noticed that it sparkled. On enquiring I was told that there is phosphorus in the sea, and it sparkled. I have noticed the same on the backs of fish. —Margaret Wood.





# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## CONCERNING MATRIMONY

"When a man or woman desired to get married, he or she found that instead of living in a large, spacious community, with an enormous number of marriageable persons of their own age, there were only two or three persons available, and they did not like either of them; and consequently marriage hardly ever represented a natural impulse."

You guess at once who said that. There is about it an ingenious desire to make your flesh creep which can only belong to Mr. Bernard Shaw. It would be evidence of a deplorable lack of humor to examine it in detail. So we will resist the alluring temptation to dally with the dictum that marriage "hardly ever represents a natural impulse," and turn to the more defensible complaint that there are "only two or three persons available." No one with any capacity for observation will deny that some unhappy marriages are made simply through lack of choice. Some people marry not as they choose, but as they can, not out of any particular affection for the particular partner, but because there happens to be no one else.

So on general grounds we may very well agree that some acquaintances with a number of people is a desirable preliminary to marriage. But it is easy to imagine that of too much importance. After all, people who have hosts of friends, who see a great deal of society of one sort or another, make unhappy marriages, just like those who have no opportunity of choice. The fact is, that for almost every one, however many "marriageable persons" there may be at hand, there are only "two or three available." There are only two or three whom the ordinary persons knows well enough and likes well enough, to consider them seriously as possible partners. That is the way we are made.

There are of course people, among them Mr. Bernard Shaw, who want to make us all over again, and make us quite different. "Before they could produce a human race as they wanted it," said he, "they must go further in political revolution than the most extreme socialist." But what sort of a human race do we want? Mr. Shaw has told us more than once what kind of people he wants, but it is probable that his ideals will not command the allegiance of a majority.

"Unless we get a better sort of human beings we should collapse." If we had a population of Bernard Shaw's tomorrow it would mean a striking improvement. Observe once more the amiable intention to make your flesh creep!

What sort of human race do we want? If you asked the eighteenth century it would have given you one answer. The early Victorians would have made quite another. We should find it hard to agree with either. If there any assurance that our posterity will like our ideals of the superman? Have we any right to condemn them to suffer from all our fads? Some ideals, indeed, are constant through the ages, the old-fashioned virtues of truth, and courage and unselfishness, and the rest. From age to age people do endeavor to foster those ideals and to train a race which shall realize them with more power. No one who knows anything of social life from age to age will say that the endeavor has failed. The natural man and the natural woman of the twentieth century are better people than their ancestors of the dark ages. But that evolution has not been accomplished by legal regulations or the efforts of the state, or the glorification of the theories of the hour.

## GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Fashions are so alluring and the possible variations so infinite that the choosing of frocks for the present season presents many elements of difficulty. "La Mode" has at any rate decided that we may wear short frocks for smart occasions in the daytime; and yet many will prefer the latitude allowed, and wear afternoon gowns with skirts which just touch the ground. With the exception of dancing frocks, evening dresses show trains of narrow and scanty dimensions. The wide range of lace and embroidered muslin helps to solve the problem of how to find suitable materials out of which to construct ethereal and summery frocks. The apparent simplicity in their construction will add to the charm of the new models. There is something about white muslins that always recalls pleasant associations and memories. For the river frock of plainest descriptions to the dainty lingerie confection of broderie-anglaise and Valenciennes lace, they are all beautiful this season. The fashion of veiling lace and embroideries with chiffons and mousselines is another charming variety of "La Mode" that meets with universal approval. For ordinary everyday wear shantung will take an important place. Shantung has the merit of being cool and not too light for summer wear, and will prove smarter and more popular than taffetas or alpaca. The latter is, however, high in request and the trimming of the costume with two or three different makes of braid, and in the case of the shantung, with the rat-tail broderie, so dear to the heart of the Frenchwoman, will be the chief feature. In many cases all the braiding and embroidery will be relegated to a narrow panel spliced into the coat under the arm, and will be repeated again round the neck in lieu of collar.

Fine and delicate fabrics are naturally far the most becoming, especially to dark women, and the vogue in Paris of mixing numbers of materials together to produce a complete gown is all in her favor, especially where the black dress is concerned. It is quite a com-

mon thing in Paris to take an order for a dress which includes charmeuse, voile, soutache, embroidery, silk mousseline, or fine net, and often lace, as well. For a dark woman chantilly or cluny laces are the best choice, and no matter of what material the gown may be fashioned, the guimpe or yoke should be of some transparent fabrics, which will break the uniform darkness of the gown.

It is often this little touch which entirely transforms an unbecoming frock and turns it into a completely satisfactory form of attire.

The best cloak for evening and day wear to accompany the summer gown is always something of a puzzle. This year it has been even more so than usual, owing to the fact that even the smartest dresses are worn short, and consequently necessitate a different type of wrap from that which is usually seen. A charming cloak can be carried out in the

facilities, for the woman who does not adorn them they form a frame for the face, but when exaggerated they are not an enhancement of the toilette effect.

The veil of darned net fastened over a hat and then thrown back is peculiarly patronized by French and American women, and the few adopted by Englishwomen have not so far succeeded in popularizing them. When well worn they form a frame for the face, but when exaggerated they are not an enhancement of the toilette effect.

## TOILET NOTES

Many women are beginning to realize that a considerable nestegg can be accumulated in the interests of their pin-money by making some of their toilet preparations at home. As a matter of fact, however, they are not always



The Contrast of the Black and the White Toilette

softest and silkiest of black ninon, trimmed with wide bands of lace and flanked with a serried row of cut jet beads. A pretty finish is a square sailor collar, designed of lace and hemmed with a fold of black satin; while instead of coming to an abrupt termination at the neck, it is carried down either side of the front, and is finished with a row of cut jet beads.

## VEILS OF TODAY

"May I unfasten my veil first?" said a pretty little woman at an "at home" the other day, while a man who was offering her a cup of tea stood patiently and tremulously by afraid lest the frail china cup might be dashed out of his hand while the fair lady took small pins out here and there and undid a clasp or two. That is the veil of today, for the woman who dresses to have the ultra-fashionable appearance of the moment wears a hat which must not exceed a certain number of yards round resting on her shoulders and a tight veil stretched across the front of her face to give the impression of a birdcage. Out of this mass of swathed net or tulle a small face looks quite pretty in a fairylike way, that depends absolutely on youth for charm. When the net or tulle is merely meshed the average effect is this arrangement is bad enough, when it is wrought after the latest Parisian notion. With large designs embroidered on it, it leads to many misapprehensions. It is quite common to meet a woman and to be prepared to sympathize with her in being afflicted with some disease that has left a scar, for lizards and centipedes, and so on, scrawled on the thinnest net really do suggest unpleasant thoughts. Even a mesh of exaggerated width has its dif-

fractured by reasons of economy, for it is obvious that individual requirements are more easily studied in this way. On the other hand, a plea might also be added for some of the simpler and more old-fashioned remedies, which are within the reach of all, and entail but a trifling expenditure.

Home-made unguents for the hands used to be the care of every woman, who considered the preparation of toilet lotions and pastes every whit as important as the furnishing of her store cupboard.

Almond paste for the hands is an old remedy which was considered excellent for skin roughness by spring winds. It consisted of two ounces of lard—salted hog's lard was looked upon as the best for the purpose—which was washed first of all thoroughly in fresh water and then melted in rose water and allowed to cool again. This purified it, the fat being then lifted off the water and mixed with the yolk of a new-laid egg and a dessertspoonful of honey. As many ground almonds were finally added as would suffice to make a thick paste. This was spread into a jar with a lid and used night and morning.

A good home-made shampoo can be made of a small handful of rosemary stirred into a quart of boiling water with a piece of rock ammonia the size of a walnut. This should be used when cold, and will be found strengthening as well as cleansing.

Honey represents a curious tonic for the hair, and in an old recipe for a lotion it is mixed with young vine tendrils and rosemary tops, the liquid being distilled and bottled. A more practical mixture in these days, when

toilet stills are not in every household, is, however, that of southernwood, which promotes the growth a swell as cleans the hair thoroughly.

Powdered borax is an excellent cleansing agent for hair brushes. Unlike soap, it stiffens the bristles after the brush is dry.

With the revival of elbow sleeves for day wear women are beginning to agitate about the appearance of their arms. A good bleach consists of powdered borax. This may be added to the water in which the hands are washed night and morning.

## THE TRIALS OF A PRIMA DONNA

By Madame Tetrazzini

Within the last few years I have somewhat painfully discovered that to have one's name brought prominently before the public, even though it be in the most favorable light, is not always without serious disadvantages. The path that has to be trodden by a well-known singer may be rose-strewn in places, but even where there are roses they have thorns, and sometimes there are not even roses.

One of the most unpleasant, and certainly the most persistent, of my trials is to be found in my letter-bag. Every day my private correspondence is swamped with letters from people I have never heard of before who want me to do all sorts of things for them. The least exacting of them simply ask me to send them money, apparently under the delusion that I have unlimited wealth at my disposal. It is no exaggeration to say that had I given away all the money that I have been asked for during the last year or two by people who have no claim on me whatever, I should now be several millions in debt.

Sometimes they ask me for quite small amounts, and it is occasionally rather difficult to refuse these, but other again ask for small fortunes. As it has long since been found impossible to keep pace with this flood of begging letters, I have given up even acknowledging them, and all have to be ignored.

Hundreds of clergymen write asking me to sing at their churches to help them to get money for some church fund. Here, again, it is impossible to discriminate. One cannot possibly sing at all of them, so they have all to be refused.

Then there are people who write very charmingly to ask if I can send them tickets to hear me sing, and who afterwards write very rudely when I tell them I cannot oblige them. One lady wrote quite a long poem about me, and, of course, I was greatly pleased and flattered. But it was rather disheartening to find this note at the end of the poem: "If madame likes the poem, will she please send the writer some opera tickets?" If my correspondents only knew the enormous number of applications I receive for opera tickets, and if they only knew how much I should like them all to come and hear me sing, I am sure they would not say such unkind things when I have to refuse them the tickets they ask for.

Then the people who write asking for my autograph are as numberless as the sands on the seashore, and to satisfy these I should have to sit signing my name the whole day long. One lady was rather funny. She wrote asking for my autograph, and in a weak moment I scribbled my name on a visiting card and sent it to her. A day or two later she wrote to me again:

"Dear Madame—I have presented your card at the box-office at Covent Garden for two seats, but they would not give them to me on your card alone. I herewith enclose card you sent me. Will you please write, 'Oblige my good friend with two seats?' and we will try again."

Another correspondent wrote, bewailing the fact that she had had her pocket picked as she was leaving the opera after hearing me sing, and asking if I would kindly send her the money she had lost.

I have a still more serious trial, however, in the people who send me all sorts of things, hoping, I suppose, that I shall buy them. This matter became so serious that at last my secretary had to get someone to witness the opening of each parcel. This precaution had to be taken as a result of a most unscrupulous attempt to blackmail me.

A parcel came one day containing a pair of earrings. The stones were pieces of ordinary glass, but the jeweler said he wanted fifty



pounds for them. They were promptly returned to him, of course, and he had the audacity to threaten to sue me, declaring that he had sent me real diamonds, and that I had substituted for them the imitations.

Another man sent me a pair of ordinary woollen wrist-cuffs. I thought this was a joke, and threw them aside, but in a few days later came a bill for them, demanding five pounds.

I am sure everyone will admit that these attempts to trick me are very wicked indeed, and it seems very hard that a woman, just because she is well known and a foreigner, should be made a target for so many unscrupulous people. One man wanted me to buy his guitar, but I forgave him, because he gave such a funny reason. He suggested that I could learn it very easily, and that I could then accompany myself on the stage.

All these things, together with long, long railway journeys and seasick voyages, scarcely make for lightheartedness. And, finally, there are my business contracts, which have to be looked after very carefully indeed.

I might parody one of your little songs and say: "A singer's life is not a happy one." Well, not always.—In M.A.P.

## THE QUEEN'S SISTER

The Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia, sister of Queen Alexandra, is now on a visit to England. The Dowager Empress is a year older than the Queen, and was, in early life, her closest friend and confidante. Before her marriage to the late Tsar, Princess Dagmar, as she was then called, was the petted favorite of the Royal Family.

She was little more than a child when she became betrothed to the Tsarevitch. Soon after, her Royal lover fell dangerously ill and the worst was feared. The dying youth called his brother and the Princess to his bedside, and, joining their hands together, said to the young Prince: "Marry her. It is my dying wish. And you, my dear bride, your destiny will be accomplished, for you will be Empress of Russia all the same."

The Dowager Empress, in former and happier days, used to take great interest in the work of her husband. He relied largely upon her judgment, and rarely found it at fault. Once a general in the service thought he would make a little extra money by making certain stoppages from the soldiers' pay, putting the difference into his pocket. The Empress heard of it, and complained to the Emperor, who sent for the defaulter and examined in the matter.

The officer protested his innocence, but the Empress was not satisfied. For three or four subsequent days she walked through the park and examined each sentry she met as to the amount of his wages and the state to which they had been reduced. Satisfied at last that the wrong had been done, she sent for the general and ordered him to refund to the soldiers every penny he had stolen from them. Nor was this all. She ordered that a similar sum should be given from her private purse and divided among them in the name of the Emperor and herself. Great were the rejoicings over this act of justice.

The book which Miss Juliet Bredon has written about her uncle, Sir Robert Hart, the "Grand Old Man of China," for many years in charge of the Imperial Customs Service, is full of characteristic and entertaining stories. Among them is the following:

One of the most influential of Sir Robert's Chinese friends was the great Li Hung Chang. The diplomat liked Li's household because of the simplicity he found there—no wearisome courses of dinner, but fish and, perhaps, a dish of chicken with rice. Incautiously, as it turned out, he praised this frugality to his own Chinese servant, for the remark reached Li's ears in a distorted form. Next time Sir Robert went there he had to face a grand ceremonial banquet.

"You shall not have the chance to go away again and say that you have been fed like a coolie in my house," said the Viceroy, proudly, at the end of the banquet.

"Nevertheless, the very simplicity of your hospitality was what I most appreciated," Sir Robert replied. "But if you believe that I could have made any such remark, and if you persist in altering the style of my reception, I shall not come to lunch with you again."



# "First Aid" Work on a Great Canadian Railway

One of the most popular movements on the Canadian Pacific railway, of recent organization, is that of first aid to persons suffering from accident or sudden illness. In order that the reader may understand the importance of "first aid," both to employer and employee, it may be well to give a brief outline showing what "first aid" is, what its objects are, and the results of proper and improper first aid treatment, and the question "What is 'first aid'?" is best answered by stating that its objects are:

First—To teach non-professional people the best way to render immediate attention to any person suffering accident or sudden illness, until the arrival of the doctor.

Second—To teach people what not to do in case of accident, so that there shall be no likelihood of a sympathetic but ignorant public causing unnecessary pain and suffering through improper treatment.

Third—That in case of emergency, such as bleeding, poisoning, choking or drowning, a life may not be sacrificed for the want of a little elementary knowledge on the part of the bystander.

## Two Comparisons

The following comparison of two recent accidents will give some idea of its importance to the general public and firms employing large bodies of men:

"A man was knocked down by a street car and suffered a simple fracture of the thigh bone, that is to say, the bone only was broken and none of the parts adjacent thereto, such as the tissues or artery, were injured. The on-lookers with the view of getting the poor fellow out of the way of passing traffic, lifted the man to a perpendicular position with the weight of his body on the broken leg, thereby causing the bone to become further displaced and the pierce the femoral or main artery of the thigh. This well meant action on the part of the public resulted in the death of the unfortunate sufferer. Had the driver or conductor of the street car in question been instructed in the elementary principles of "first aid," and made use of such knowledge, the man would no doubt have been alive today and the street car company saved heavy claims for damages.

Compare this with an accident which occurred in a machine shop recently, and where proper first aid treatment was rendered as below:

A man was caught by machinery, and had his arm so lacerated that all the muscles were torn off, and the brachial (arm) artery severed. He would have died of hemorrhage in a few minutes had it not been for the valuable aid afforded by a member of a First Aid Corps, who caught up the artery, and controlled the bleeding by digital pressure until a tourniquet was procured, which he placed in position. The man was then removed to the hospital, where the arm had to be amputated at the shoulder. The assistance rendered by the "first aid" man was highly spoken of by the officers of the hospital, as there was no doubt it saved the other man's life.

During last February a young farmer of Woodridge, Man., was taken to St. Boniface hospital bleeding from a gunshot wound in the arm. The young man was in such a weakened condition from loss of blood that he died within a few hours of entering the hospital, that is to say, he died for the want of a little intelligent first aid treatment on the part of the public.

These are only a few of hundreds of cases where life has been lost, or on the other hand saved, depending on the ability of the bystander to render proper or improper treatment just when the accident happens.

Many cases of apoplexy on the streets have been mistaken for drunks by policemen and the poor fellow lodged in a cell for the night, only to be found dead the following morning.

Many times have the police in Canadian cities, with the best intentions in the world, had persons placed in a hack and sent to the nearest hospital without any regard as to the nature of the injuries sustained and thereby caused unnecessary suffering and loss of life.

## The Needless Suffering

caused by the ignorance of unskilled persons is as undoubted as it is deplorable. By rough handling or for want of the slight knowledge necessary to enable one to support an injured limb very serious consequences may ensue. To arrest bleeding from an artery is quite easy, yet thousands of lives have been lost in the presence of helpless spectators who had not been taught that little knowledge necessary to enable them to give intelligent first aid to the sufferer. In order to prevent all this unnecessary suffering and death to their employees and to the traveling public who may at times suffer accident or sudden illness, the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway have inaugurated a large and broad-minded humanitarian scheme whereby all their employees who so wish, and especially those employed on wrecking trains and passenger trains, may obtain instruction sufficient to enable them to render suitable treatment until such time as the patient can be conveyed to a medical man or a medical man brought to the patient. The men are given free lectures and practical instruction by qualified medical practitioners, after which some other medical man examines them, and providing they can pass the necessary examination, recommends them for the St. John Ambulance Association. After the examination, men holding this certificate are allowed one hour each week to meet together for practice and are thereby kept up to a proper state of efficiency.

The ambulance man is given strictly to understand the exact relative position "first aid" has to the medical profession. He is not

expected to supplant the doctor or to treat any accident to its final solution, for the simple reason the work of the ambulance man ends where the doctor's commences, that is to say, the duty of the ambulance man is to prevent personal injury being made worse by the ignorant but sympathetic attention of his colleagues or fellow workmen. He would, if necessary, apply splints and bandages, administer simple remedies, place the sufferer in the most safe and comfortable position and await the arrival of the doctor. In a less serious case he would give such treatment as was necessary and convey or send his patient to a doctor, and there his responsibility ends.

## Knowledge Saves Life

Every medical man could, from his own experience, give instances where the want of a little knowledge has led to increased suffering and subsequent harm to the injured person, and even to unnecessary loss of life. Now if there is one fact more recognized than another by medical men, it is this, viz., that the medical treatment adopted in the case of any severely injured person, has a positive influence and a most important bearing upon the progress of the case. The first aid treatment is given in that interval which intervenes between the occurrence of the accident and the arrival of the medical man; that anxious and trying moment (which most people know so well) before the patient can be taken to the doctor or the doctor brought to the patient, then it is we feel that something should be done, and when that

something is the right thing done, by one not only qualified, but who is acting under the teaching of the medical man who will subsequently attend the case, it not only aids the speedy recovery of the unfortunate person, but brings a great sense of relief to those looking on.

## The St. John Ambulance Association

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877 by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. On May 14, 1888, her late Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to "The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," and to declare that Her Majesty the Queen is the sovereign head of the order, and that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall become the grand prior of the order. The said charter contains the full recognition of the St. John Ambulance Association as the ambulance department of the order.

## Branch Centre for Canada

In February, 1910, a branch centre for Canada was established with headquarters at Ottawa. His Excellency the Governor-General is the patron of the order, and Her Excellency the Countess Grey, patroness. The vice-presidents consist of the lieutenant-governors of the provinces and the commissioner of the Yukon territory. The honorary vice-presidents are represented by the most influential people in the Dominion. The president is Dr. F. Monti-

zambert, T.S.O., of Ottawa; honorary treasurer, Geo. Bura, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, and Fred Cook, of Ottawa, acting general secretary.

## Membership

Membership in the Canadian branch shall consist of two classes, namely: (1) ordinary, and (2) life.

(1) Any person may become an ordinary member on payment of an annual fee of \$2, to be paid to the local or railway centre.

(2) Life members:

(a) Persons who pay a single subscription of \$25 and upwards to a local or railway centre.

(b) Medical practitioners who have given four courses of lectures gratuitously.

(c) Honorary members, elected by unanimous vote of the central council.

(d) Persons who were at the date of the organization of the Canadian branch members of any recognized centre in Canada.

## Councils and Branches

Each province of the Dominion is entitled to have established in it a provincial council to bear name of the province under special patronage of the lieutenant-governor of the province. Such council to have charge of the administrative work of the association within the province, subject at all times to the regulations of the central council, to organize local centres or branches.

It is essential to preserve in the first instance the purely civilian basis upon which the

work of the association is framed and which obtains in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and elsewhere. The primary object of the association is to train citizens so as to enable them to render "first aid" to the injured in the ordinary accidents of civilian life, such as accidents on railways, in mines, in factories, in streets, farms and forests, by road and by water. To this end all the classes and simple practical instructions involved in them are directed. It would be a great mistake if in Canada the impression should get abroad that the St. John Ambulance Association is to be an annex of the militia department, an impression which has already gained currency with some who have been identified with the association in the past. It is to be hoped that those Canadians best able to judge will be able, in putting the St. John Ambulance Association of Canada on a truly national basis, to formulate a scheme suitable to the circumstances by co-operating with the Dominion militia department, which will, at the same time, not interfere with or alter the primary character of the objects for which the St. John Ambulance Association and brigade exist throughout the Empire.

## The General Secretary

Mr. S. A. Bidlow, general secretary of the Canadian Pacific railway centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, is now making a trip through the Dominion from Montreal to Vancouver, doing missionary and organization work, forming first aid classes among the men in the different departments of railroad operation and construction in about thirty of the larger centres. He has been actively and enthusiastically connected with the order for the past ten years, coming to Montreal eight years ago to act as secretary to Lacey R. Johnson, chairman of the C. P. R. centre. He was formerly connected with the North Eastern Railway Company of England, where he took his first certificate, being a railroad man, with every opportunity to study the exigencies and dangers of railroad men. Wherever men are working, exposed to accident and injury he desires to see a proportion of their number able to render first aid to a victim in a scientific, prompt way. He realizes that trained first aid men are often able to save a man's life by being on the spot and avoiding any delay. His idea is to get the police and firemen everywhere instructed and capable of rendering the assistance which their vocations offer them the occasion to use so frequently, and through the efforts of the St. John order, the police of Toronto and Vancouver already have their first aid organizations.

He feels entitled to be proud of the order, as its work started as far back as the eleventh century, when the association known as the Order of St. John of Jerusalem rode as Knights of the Cross of Jesus in the wars of the Crusade, being its ambulance corps. Its ramifications extend throughout the British possessions, the membership being in the vicinity of a million. The reigning King is the head and patron and the Prince of Wales, the president or grand prior.

## Honored by the King

Mr. Gidlow's work in Montreal necessitated a report to Sir Herbert Perrot, chief secretary of the order in London, and thus through the grand council his exceptional services became known to the King, who was pleased to present him with a beautiful Maltese cross in silver, in the corners of which are tiny images of the English lion, the unicorn of St. George slaying the dragon. Mr. Gidlow also wears the Medallion of the order, which is presented to the first aid men on the completion of their third year of study and instruction, after securing the first and second year diplomas. In Montreal he not only trained men in ambulance work, but also classes of women employees. He will only have time to organize classes among men during this western trip. In the Old Country the movement embraces the training of nurses to supplement the work of the men.

Mr. Gidlow has two classes well started in the Winnipeg C. P. R. shops, taking one or two men from each department, so that the first aid men are well distributed and handy wherever their services may be in requisition.

Coast Guard—Yes, they raise all their own vegetables on that lighthouse.

Tripper—Dear me! How do they manage to do that?

Coast Guard—With a rope!—Comic Cuts.

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A bald-headed man buys hair restorer by the quart, doesn't he?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on a hair restorer—she buys hair."—Houston Post.

Wife—I never did like her, and when she treated me so shamefully I was so taken back I couldn't say a word.

Husband (aside)—That must have been before we were married.—Scottish American.

"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am sure our garden is going to be a success."

"So soon?"

"Yes, the chickens have tasted everything, and they are perfectly enthusiastic."—Washington Star.

"Bread," said the lecturer, "is the cornerstone of health."

"By Jove, Polly," said Jinks, on the way home, "that fellow must have heard of your biscuits."—Harper's Weekly.

# The Tomorrow of Electricity and Invention

By Thomas A. Edison, in Popular Electricity.

I understand that the readers of Popular Electricity are numbered among those who are interested rather in the future of electricity than in its past. I shall be glad to be counted as belonging to this class, for while no longer young in the sense of mere years, it is with what electricity can yet do that I am concerned in these days. If I thought that the possibilities of electrical development were exhausted, I should not give it a moment's consideration. Sometimes fathers come to me, or write to me, about their sons, and want to know if in view of the fact that so much of the field of work is already occupied by electricity, I would recommend it as a career. It is assumed by them that all the great electrical inventions have been made, and that nine or ten billions of dollars is about all that electricity will stand, in the way of investment. Well, if I were beginning my own career again, I should ask no better field in which to work. The chances for big, new electrical inventions are much greater than before the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and the electric motor were invented; while each of these things is far from perfect. We should have easily \$50,000,000,000 of money in electrical service in 1925, and five times as many persons will then be employed in electricity as now, most of them in branches for which we have not yet got even a name. I often pick up my laboratory note books, of which I have hundreds, full of hints and suggestions and peeps into Nature, and realize how little we have actually done to set electricity at work, let alone determine its secret. Why, barely thirty years ago, there was no dynamo in the world capable of supplying current cheaply and efficiently to the little incandescent lamp, and some of the keenest thinkers of the time doubted if the subdivision of the electric light was possible. Tyndall remarked in a public lecture, with a dubious shake of his head, that he would rather Mr. Edison should have the job than himself. It is those that will work at the art in the next fifty years that are to be envied. We poor gropers of the last fifty years are like the struggling farmers among the bare New England rocks before the wide grain fields of the West were reached. The crops have been thin, without reapers or threshers to harvest them. We haven't gone very far, yet, beyond Franklin or Faraday.

Look at the simple chances of improvement in what devices are known today. They are endless. About one hundred million carbon filament lamps are made here every year, much the same in all essentials as a quarter of a century ago. We must break new ground. Lately the art has gone back to metallic filaments bringing down to one-third the amount of current needed for the same quantity of light. That is only a step. The next stage should be to one-sixth, and, as Steinmetz says, carbon is still in the game, for many of its qualities render it superior to metal. It is the same way with electric heating and cooking appliances, very ingenious even now, and better than any other means; but ten years hence they will be superseded and in the museums with bows and arrows and the muzzel-loaders. As for the electric motor, it will not be perfectly utilized until everything we now make with our hands, and every mechanical motion, can be effected by throwing a switch. I am ashamed at the number of things around my house and shops that are done by animals—human beings, I mean—and ought to be done by a motor without any sense of fatigue or pain. Hereafter a motor must do all the chores.

Just the same remarks apply outdoors. For years past I have been trying to perfect a storage battery and have now rendered it entirely suitable to automobile and other

work. There is absolutely no reason why horses should be allowed within city limits, for between the gasoline and the electric car, no room is left for them. They are not needed. The cow and the pig have gone, and the horse is still more undesirable. A higher public ideal of health and cleanliness is working toward such banishment very swiftly; and then we shall have decent streets instead of stables made out of strips of cobblestones bordered by sidewalks. The worst use of money is to make a fine thoroughfare and then turn it over to horses. Besides that, the change will put the humane societies out of business. Many people now charge their own batteries, because of lack of facilities; but I believe that central stations will find in this work very soon the largest part of their load. The New York Edison Company or the Chicago Edison should have as much current going out for storage batteries in automobiles and trucks as for power motors; and it will be so some near day. A central station plant ought to be busy twenty-four hours. It doesn't have to sleep. So far, we electrical engineers have given our attention to two-thirds of the clock; and between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. have practically put up our shutters like a retail store. I am proposing to fill up that idle part of the clock.

Electricity is the only thing I know that has become any cheaper the last ten years, and such work as I have indicated, tending to its universal use from one common source, is all aimed consciously or insensibly, in this direction. I have been deeply impressed with the agitation and talk about the higher cost of living, and find my thoughts incessantly turning in that direction. Prices are staggering! Before I became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad, I raised and distributed market garden "sass" grown at the old home at Port Huron, Michigan, and made many a dollar for my crude little experiments that my mother with great doubt and trepidation let me carry on. Thus with early experience as a grower and distributor reinforced by fifty years of inventing and manufacturing, I am convinced pretty firmly that a large part of our heightened expense of living comes from the cost of delivering small quantities to the "ultimate consumer."

My poor neighbors in Orange pay four or five times what I do for a ton of coal because they buy in such small quantities; and thus the burden falls on the wrong shoulders. This appeals to my selfishness as well as to my philanthropy, for the workingman hasn't much left to buy my phonograph or to see my moving pictures with, if all he makes is swallowed up in rent, clothing and food. I'll speak about rent a little later. In clothing we have got onto the universal "ready-made" basis which has vastly cheapened dress while ensuring a fastidious fit. When we come to food, let us note how far we have already gone in centralized production of the "package." I believe a family could live the year around without using anything else but good "package" food. What is needed is to carry that a step further and devise automatic stores where the distributing cost is brought down to a minimum on every article handled. A few electro-magnets controlling chutes and hoppers, and the thing is done. I wonder the big five and ten-cent stores don't try the thing out, so that even a small package of coal or potatoes would cost the poor man relatively no more than if he took a carload. If I get the time I hope to produce a vending machine and store that will deliver specific quantities of supplies as paid for, on the spot.

Butchers' meat is one of the elements in high cost of living that this plan may not apply to readily; but it is amazing how far, even now, automatic machinery goes in carving up a carcass. We shall simply have to

push those processes a little further. Thousands of motors are now in use running sausage machines, for example. Besides I am not particularly anxious to help people eat more meat. I would rather help them eat less. Meat eating like sleeping is a bad habit to indulge in. The death rate and sickness of the population of the country could be reduced several per cent, in the ratio of abstinence from animal food.

One most important item in the modern high cost of living is rent. The electric railway has been an enormous factor for good in distributing people so as to lessen congestion and lower rents. But homes and rents are still much too high in price because of the cost of construction. I saw it coming long ago and hence went into the making of cement, the cheapest and most durable building material man has ever had. Wood will rot and burn, but a cement and iron structure seems to last forever. Look at the old Roman baths. Their walls are as solid today as when built two thousand years ago. When I came to the close of some experiments on magnetic ore milling, on account of the opening up of the Mesaba Range—which will not last forever—the insurance companies cancelled their policies because of the "moral hazard" on my idle buildings. I said to myself that I would construct buildings that did not have moral risk, and thus went into the Portland cement industry. I have already put up a great many buildings of my own, all of steel and concrete, avoiding this moral risk, and now I am rapidly developing the idea, in building with large iron molds, houses for poor plain folk, in which there is no moral risk at all, nothing whatever to burn, not even by lightning. When I get through, the fire insurance companies can follow the humane societies, for the lack of material to work on.

My plans are very simple. Nothing that is fundamental and successful in dealing with the wants of humanity in the mass, must ever be complicated. I just mold a house instead of a brick. A complete set of my iron molds will cost about \$25,000, and the working plant \$15,000 more. As a unit plant, I will start six sets of molds, to keep the men busy and the machinery going. Not less than 144 houses can be built in a year with this equipment. A single house can be cast in six hours. With interest and depreciation of 10 per cent. on a sum of say \$175,000, the plant charge against each house is less than \$125. I believe that the houses can be erected complete with plumbing and heating apparatus for \$1200 each when erected on land underlaid with sand and gravel. Each house may be different in combination of design, color, and other features; and endless variation of style is possible. The house I would give the workingman has a floor plan 25 by 30 feet, three stories high, with cellar, on a lot 40 by 60 feet, with six large living and sleeping rooms, airy halls, bath and every comfort. In cut stone such a house would cost \$30,000. These houses can be built in batches of hundreds and then the plant can be moved elsewhere. When built these communities of poured houses can become flowered towns with wide lawns and blooming beds, along the roadways. Rats and mice and Croton bugs will have as much show in them as in the steel safe of a bank. Cement neither breeds vermin nor harbors it. There is nothing in all this that is not common sense and easy of practice. With a fair profit these houses should rent at ten or twelve dollars per month. Who would not forsake the crowded apartment or tenement on such terms for roomy, substantial houses, fitted with modern conveniences, beautified with artistic decorations, with no outlay for insurance or repairs and with no dread of fire or fire bugs?